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THE DIFFERENCE

The Socialist Labor Party seizes with joy the opportunity, long looked for to present in parallel columns, as it does below, its own answer, made riy a year ago, and the answer of the so-called Socialist, alias Social cratic party, only now made to the question, What is the difference be-

The below documents, placed in parallel columns, will materially ald the thinking reader. They will aid him to determine-

Who it is that is careful and accurate in allegations of fact, so as to renthem subject of verification, and who it is that utters allegations of fact in so vague a manner as to render verification impossible;

Who it is that reasons, and who it is that seeks to ram down conclulong without verifiable premises;

Who it is that "slings mud," "vilifies," "abuses" and "bluffs"; In short, which of the two parties it is that has a Cause it respects, has

to respect the public and, consequently, deserves respect and mce, and which of the two is is that assumes a posture of contempt for the public, and, consequently, betrays a Cause or purpose that is underserv-

styled

PEOPLE.

Leaflet, brought down to date.]

On July 16, 1899, a set of men, called

together by the "New Yorker Volks-

zeitung," the private corporation that

owns the "Worker," of that day,

warrant of right,

Committee of Section New York; pro-

ceeded to "depose" all the officers of

Socialist Labor Party,-national, State

name, emblem, and English organ, THE

pelled the as allerits one maintained

Thus, twice roundly beaten on the

talist courts, these "Volkezeltung"

The series of steps taken by the

What was the "Tyranny!" that these

In that same year the Social Demo

In the spring of 1901, the Social

In the fall of 1901, the Social Demo-

ures as a Social Democrat and is a po-

ganization.

themselves the General

Without

they

on the Bowery.

[From the New York "Worker" (Social [Extracts from a Socialist Labor Party crean) of January 4, 1903.]

TO NEW READERS

STATEMENT ABOUT THE any SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

For the Benefit of Those Who Have But Lately Become Interested in So- and local-; and decreed into their own cialism Attention is Called to Certain hands the Party property:—the Party's

We are frequently asked by new This little mob then armed itself with les to explain the difference be- clubs, and sought to invade the Party's in the Socialist Party and the premises, and take possession. list Labor Party. We learn from were expected, and were kicked down study of the election beturns that and out. new Socialist voters, who had They then proceeded to invoke the aid ention of endorsing the peculiar of the capitalist courts to carry out theds of the S. L. P., have been their plan of taking possession. By an ed by its most imappropriate name, uninterrupted series of final victories ment on the subject is evidently in court, the Socialist Labor Party re-

The party which The Worker sup- its rights. Its name, as emblem and its is known in the nation as the press remained in its hands. list Party. In New York on acof certain provisions of the elec- very fields that the above-named litlaws, it is obliged to call itself tie mob had chosen to fight on—the Booksi Democratic Party; its em- field of physical encounter on the night

ne Socialist Labor Party is an en- gentlemen felt cold and lonesome, and, separate and hostile organization, together with their kin in other parts imilarity of name renders it only of the country, they rushed to conceal more important that the distinct their smallness in the "Social Demo-be made clear, cratic," which has since adopted the

The present Socialist Party was name of the "Socialist," party. d three years ago by the union of old Social Democratic Party, or- leaders of the Social Democratic, alias d in 1897, with the majority fac- "Socialist" party in setting up a party of the old Socialist Labor Party, in opposition to the Socialist Labor th had split in the summer of 1899. Party, were taken to the tune of "Tyrminority faction, led by Daniel anny!" "Freedom!" Leon, was adjudged by the capicourts to be entitled to the use gentlemen were fleeing from, and what sid party name, and that name the "Freedom" that they were fleeing holds and abuses.

Socialist Party or Social Demo- The following record of their feats tic Party polled about 97,000 votes answers the thrilling question: in 1900, with Eugene V. Debs and Job In 1900, the Social Democrat. John C. an as its national candidates; Smith, ran in the Worcester, Mass. in 1903 it increased its vote to about district on both the Democratic and 128,000. The Socialist Labor Party the Social Democratic party tickets, than 25,000 in 1900 and less with the knowledge, consent and apan 80,000 (many of them through proval of his Social Democratic ortanding) in 1902.

he leading question of party poll. y In that same year, G. A. Hoehn of St. (it may even be called a question of Louis, now a member of the National e) which was at issue in the Executive Committee of the Social it of 1899 was that of the attitude Democratic, alias "Socialist" party of the party toward the trade unions. joined the deputy sheriffs of his city ots of De Leon held that during the St. Louis street car strike. the party, as the political organization king class, and the unions, crats in the municipal government of do organization, should Brockton, Mass., voted franchises to rually, though independently, private corporations, free, gratis and ate fields. The De Leonites for nothing. that it was necessary to sah" all existing unions and went Democrat, Morris Eichmann, ran for to organise rival unions to office in West Hoboken, N. J., on the

Republican, the Democratic, the Citihe spill while the Socialist zens and the Social Democratic tickets, ocratic Party has with the knowledge, consent and apattacked capitalism and proval of his Social Democratic organ Mst principles, the Socialist ization. Party, disgracing its once honpe, has devoted its efforts al- crat. Andrew Holmes, a political tobevely to two objects: First, holder, as street commissioner, by the growth of the Socialist grace of the Democratic party, ran for of mattack undermine or office on the Social Democratic ticket the trade unions; the extent of in Peekskill, N. Y. walon, sophistry, and brazen In the fall of 1901, the Social Demo-which has been devoted to crat, Edward Straub, ran for office in mworthy objects by De Leon and Syracuse on the Social Democratic s can bardly be imagined by ticket, and simultaneously figured on have not closely followed the official Democratic primary ballot and as a delegate to the Democratic

nce between our party and ward convention. islist Labor Party may be sum- In Peekskill, N. Y., Seth Tabor fig.

We fight egainst capitalism all litical job-holder by the grace of the giving to the rival organiza- Republican party. so much attention as is nee. In San Francisco, Cal., two Social prevent misunderstanding, Democrats, Everett and King applied, and disappointment among to the Democratic mayor for political alists: the S. L. P. fights us, jobs in 1900, got them and kept them ats the propagands of Socialism with the approval of their Social Democratic organization.

support the trade unions. In Troy, N. Y., John Poley, a noto-secting to interfere in their rious ward heeler for the Democratic work or allowing them to dis-ex-Senator Murphy, ran in 1901 on the to cars; the S. L. P. meks Social Democratic ticket for president

FAKIRS COMPEL SHOEWORKERS TO SUBMIT TO BOSSES.

Rescind Order to Curtail Day's Work-The "Signed Contract" Scheme-The "Socialist" Mayor-Some Extracts From His Inaugural Address.

Brockton, Mass., Jan. 10 .- As has been previously stated in the columns of The Daily People, the Cutters' Union of this city issued an order to those employed in "Union Stamp" shops to the effect that a restriction was to be placed upon the amount of a day's work, and all cutters were directed to cut not more than \$4 pairs in a day of nine hours. The order was immediately put into effect in the factories of L. D. Barry & Co., J. M. O'Donnell & Co. and R. B. Grover & Co.

As before reported, when the order was given the manufacturers got together, and, with the aid of some felof the cutters. The executive board of the Cutter's Union, knowing what would, happen, and not having the courage of their convictions, being of the Tobin stripe themselves, to avoid getting into conflict with the national body met at the same time and rescinded their former order before Tobin had time to get after them. So the cutters will continue to cut as many pairs as the bosses can drive hem to cut within the nine hours, and the "signed contract" scheme will have won another victory for the boss with the aid of the pure and simple fakir-led trade union.

The members of this B. and S. W. U. are so bound down by agreements and hampered by the power given to their national officers, who work always in "hurmony" with the bosses, that they are worse off than if they were not organized at all. They are simply paying dues for the support of a lot of arrant fakirs. Section 52 of the national constitution, under the heading of "Weekly Dues," reads as follows:

"The dues in this union shall be the uniform sum of twenty-five (25) cents per week per member, payable weekly, and shall be due on Saturday of each week. Dues of new members are due and payable on the first Saturday following the acceptance of their application.

"It shall forever be unconstitutional to seek to reduce the amount of dues as provided in this section."

Some day when the rank and file wake up to the manner in which they are, being victimized they will throw the shackles of this thing off their limbs and kick them from them with contempt. The shoeworking comrades who are striving to build up the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance should remember this and try all the harder to push the good work among the workers in that industry. Sooner or later the latter will have to come to it, as will the workers in other industries, and there should be no let up in the efforts to bring that consummation about.

The city government of Brockton will this year be controlled by the so-called Socialists.

What kind of Socialists they are, and how much of a middle-class taxpayers and how little of a working class they represent may be inferred by reading a few extracts from the inaugural address of Charles H. Couiter, who was elected mayor of this city for this year. Under the head of finance, Coulter Says:

"To the management of the finances of the city you should devote your best thought and ability. We should remember at all times that we are the business managers of the corporation, Brockton, and the careful management of its finances is our plain duty to all

"I desire to emphatically emphasize my statements of former years, that our tax rate should never be allowed to go any higher, and that we should constantly strive to bring it to the lowest possible rate consistent with municipal necessities. I would impress upon you the importance of deciding all the loans which you may make the present year, early in the year, in order that they may be all negotiated at the same time, as we are enabled to secure better premiums by such action.

"I cannot fail to remind you that in issuing loans we are creating indebtedness that the future will have to pay, and you should exercise caution, and consider carefully the effect your action will have in the years to come.

"The issuing of loans for the proposed high school building and others that will be necessary will bring us perflously near our debt limit, and you will have to consider very carefully any action you may take. Fully aware from past experience of the importance of the conservative management of our finances, I would urge your early consideration of them, and that each one in his individual capacity consider his ! State to point this out to them.

first duty to-be the acquiring of knowledge regarding them which will insure intelligent and successful management by the whole."

In speaking of a municipal coal yard. Coulter said:

"I recommend that you pass an order immediately authorizing the mayor to appear' before the legislature and demand that our city be given the right A New Edition of the Farmers' Allito establish a municipal coal yard. And I would urge that your demand and the demand of our people be made in no uncertain manner, and that the position of Brockton may be understood as one which will bear no triffing and no truckling to private interests in so important a question.

"In closing let me add that the coal yard, which was established simply to presages the formation of a new party provide coal for public buildings, has saved the city thousands of dollars and much trouble, and aside from the fact that it stands between the people and actual want at the present time, it has demonstrated its complete success. And were the conditions to-day no worse than usual I should advocate just as earnestly, though not perhaps as forcibly, that its benefits be extended to the whole people."

The armory question, too, was treated from the standpoint of saving taxes, as follows:

"The question of a new armory has been discussed the past year, and I desire to say that I am opposed to any appropriation looking to the erection of low-skinners from Haverhill, formed an association similar to that of the Haverhill bosses. The first business they did was to draw up resolutions protest ing against the action of the cutters, and sent a committee of three to interview Tobin, at his office in Boston. The committee presented their case with the following written statement

We, as a committee chosen by the Shoe Manufacturer's Association of Brockton, Mass., composed of manufacturers using the union stamp, are instructed to protest against the action of the Cutters' Union of Brockton in ordering cutters to cut only eighty-four pairs for a day's work, thereby violating the arbitration contract that we have with the Boot and Shoeworkers' Union.

We will hold the Boot and Shoeworkrs' Union responsible for any loss incurred by the instruction of the Cut-

ters' Union. Committee of Brockton Shoe Manu-

facturers' Association. Thomas D. Barry, (Signed) George Churchill, Herbert T. Drake,

John J. Kelley, secretary of association, Brockton, Mass., with Kelley-Corcoran Company.

Tobin immediately told them that he vould call a meeting of the executive board of the Boot and Shoeworkers' Union to consider the matter, but pending such would at once issue an order suspending and making void the order such a building. Our present financial condition makes it incumbent upon us to spend as little as possible, and what is spent should be only for actual ne-

cessities. It not being an actual necessity is, of of course, his only objection to it. The closing paragraph of the mayor's inaugural is such as to convey the impression that some of the "reverend" crafters had a hand in its composi

It ends in this flourishing manner: "Perplexing problems unforeseen by ory of us will undoubtedly develop as the year progresses, but we should ever remember that we have taken a solemn obligation this day to legislate and conduct business in the interest of the whole people.

"In your committee meetings and other ways let your considerations be always devoted to the good of the whole people, and when the year book of 1903 is closed the judgment of that people, which is always correct, will be rendered, and may the verdict be "Well done, good and faithful servants."

If the rank and file of the party of many names will keep their eye on Massachusetts during the coming year and watch the antics of the representatives of their party who have been elected, as well as those who have not, hose of them (the rank and file) who are of the working class; who imagine that they are supporting a working class party, will discover that this combination of professional grafters, sentimentalists and middle class taxpayers who control that party, are no more Socialist than is the clique that runs the Bryan-Williams-Quincy democracy of this State. Many a worker will thus find out that the contentions of the Socialist Labor Party are correct; that the latter alone truly represents the working class, and if they are true to their own class interests they will get into line with it and do something towards hastening the day of their emancipation from wage-slavery. It is the duty of every S. L. P. member and sympathizer in this and every

FORMED TO FIX THEIR PRICES ON THEIR PRODUCTS.

ance and Grange-Forerunner of a New Political Party to Organize in Every Town.

Lincoln. Neb., Jan. 11.-The proposed Farmers' Trust is believed to be a new e dition of the Farmers' Alliance. It that will take the place of the defunct

Fifteen years ago the Farmers' Alliarfee was organized in the West for the purpose, primarily, of bettering the condition of the farmers and relieving them from what they believed was the domination of the middleman. The farmers then alleged that the middlemen were organized to fix the price to be paid at the elevator for corn, wheat and oats; that the railroads charged excessive rates for transporting farm produce to market; that the merchants bought the farmers' butter and eggs at low prices and sold him groceries at high prices.

At first the Alliance was a business corporation and was intended to remedy these alleged evils. It purpose was to market the products of the farm at the highest possible rate and purchase the necessaries of the farmer at the lowest price.

It was not very successful. Co-operative stores were started, but soon proved fallures. Local branches of the Alliance sought to enter into competition with the elevator men, but found that the railroads stood by the latter. Then the Alliance went into politics with the object of regulating railroad rates and stopping discrimination. In time the politicians and the lawyers got hold of the machinery of the Alliance, it was absorbed by the Populist party and for the last seven years the Populists have been losing ground, until now there is nothing left of them.

On January 22 a meeting of farmers will be held in this city for the purpose of forming a State branch of the Society of Equity of North America. The object of the society is to fix a uniform scale of prices for farm products and to hold food stuffs until this price can be obtained. This scale is to be fixed by boards of directors in the various States, dominated by a national board.

The chief mover in the enterprise in the West is Samuel Vincent, who was one of the founders of the Populist party. Associated with him are men once prominent in that political organization. While the plans of the society ere a little broader than those of the old Populist party, its aims are practically the same.

Every farmer in the United States will be eligible to membership, and the standard price of farm products will be rigidly exacted to offset the effect of the combinations of manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers and elevator men.

The farmers maintain that all the other combinations have diminished "their just share" of prosperity by arhitrarily increasing prices, and they take this means of retaliation. The promoters say they have carefully studied the plan they propose to work upon and that they will be able to avoid the rocks upon which the Alliance, the Grange and other organizations with similar aims were wrecked.

They propose to organize in every township in the country. They will take in the stockmen and the apple raisers and the market gardeners. They will base their scale of prices upon statistical information they propose to gather yearly. Vincent says that the balance be-

tween production and consumption can have branches in every city for the purpose of securing accurate crop reports, and by this means it will be possible for the directors to act intelligently. The secretaries of the local branches will keep the national board informed as to the size of the crop, and, knowing the consumption, Vincent think it will not be a difficult proposition for the board to fix a minimum price.

Once a price has been placed upon a crep that price will rule for the year. No reduction will be made, but there will be nothing to prevent members from demanding a higher price or from holding out for better figures, "What our are plans?" said Vincent.

"To build elevators and storage warehouses in the great centres, where we can hold our products until the scarcity forces higher prices; to compel the railroads, through the control we will have of foodstuffs, to reduce their rates: to stop the adulteration of food products and to encourage everything that tends | party will be launched.

THE FARMERS' TRUST FORESEES DISAST

YERKES SAYS TRUSTS ARE WORKING FOR NATIONAL CALAMITY.

Declares Prosperity Pendulum Must

Swing the Other Way Ere Long-Talks of Concentration as an Aid to

Charles T. Yerkes, traction magnate of London and and Chicago, has discussed political, financial and subway topics. He foresees an end to the prosperity now obtaining in this country and predicts the rapid expansion of trusts and the consequent results as the principal factor working for national calamity, he maintuined stoutly that disaster was not imminent, yet he declared the pendulum must swing the other way ere long, probably next year, coincident with the disturbed conditions inseparable from a national political campaign.

"I am a Republican," he said, "and it is a fact that most of the trusts are tilled with Republicans. Socialism is as bateful to me as anarchy. Yet it must be plain that the course of events in this republic is tending in a way most conducive to Socialism.

"Just as surely as the sun sets after it rises, so depression must follow prosperity. It may come suddenly and no me can predict its coming."

"Do you mean that you see any cloud that may presage the storm?"

"No; our resources are stupendous. Last year our corn crop was unprecedented. Our wheat and oats were enormous. We export vast amounts of foodsruffs, and yet our domestic consumption is impresive. We exported less foodstuffs and other commodities last year than just previously. We seem likely to send abroad still less when the ocean rates, recently advanced, are beginning "And this trend or lessening of our

exports, is protentous?" Yerkes continued:

'les, and the cause is the trust. What is a trust? A combination, and combinations are natural and beneficial. A curtailing of expenses, a reduction of the cost of production should benefit the whole community. But that is not the way the trusts make money. They discharge several superintendents of subsidiary companies, pay one president a large salary instead of paying several Terial is delivered and many men are presidents large salaries, and so on. That is economy.

"But how do they make millions? By paying great cash sums for plants, then giving great bonuses of new capital stock, then raising their prices in order to try to pay dividends on grossly overvalued The people pay the increased cost of the article supplied, and even then interest cannot be paid on the new watered stock.

"I may be accused of having selfish interests. Let me take a personal illustration, however. Formerly one could ride five miles in Chicago for a nickel; now one may ride twenty miles for a and only need to be shovelled up. nickel. In this city the Metropolitan Railway unification means that one may will be placed in one man's hands. Nothride here, there and almost everywhere, uptown, downtown or across town, for a single nickel, faster and more comfortably than before, when to cover the same distances took several nickels. That is a real benefit to everybody, isn't it? And it is a trust, too.

"Now, take the big steamship merger, Millions of cash were paid for old ships. The Cymric and the Celtic are in excellent shape, but what about the condition of the Germanic, the St. Paul and the rest? Besides paying huge cash sums. apantities of stock were given to the former owners. Then new stock is issued. Others invest. To make any profits rates must be raised. That has been done. It is too early to feel the pueasily be maintained. It is intended to tentiality of this yet. 'Soon, however,

> to make farming more profitable and pleasant, such as irrigation, good roads, cratic party starts off with a great adfarm colleges and the like. We propose also to do away with the lawyer by adopting rules that compel arbitration of difficulties rather than resort to litigation."

The social features of the Alliance are part of this new plan, and it is also made plain that the farmers will seek to secure legislation in their interests.

Here and there in the West now exist combinations of farmers to control local markets. In Kansas and Nebraska, and also in northwestern Missouri, neighporhoods have been closely organized. The farmers have built elevators and have thus driven grain men out of business.

The national plan is simply an enlargement of this idea. A national organization, however, is likely to require the assistance of a political party, and it is not at all unlikely that a new

shipments must full off, for producers and exporters cannot see any profit for them in sending out products at greatly increased cost of shipment and delivery. "Who benefits from that form of com-

"Suppose anything should happen to J. Pierpont Morgan?"

bination and what is the ultimate re-

Yerkes said:

sult ?"

"Only a momentary shock. Mr. Morgan is merely the instrumentality tha brought so many of these separate plant . and industries together. In forty-eight hours the market would be steadied by pools of men chiefly interested taking over his holdings. It would be merely a question of how much of his holdings would have to be sold. "To repeat, prices are abnormally high,

That is the crux of the whole problem. Steel rails cost thirty per ceut, more today than they did three years ago. Car bodies that I purchased three years ago for \$1850 now cost \$3600. That is too much: it is not warranted. "Yes, I am opposed to trusts, and why

should I not be? Their influence has raised the price of everything we use. The raise in the price of some of our material is beyond reason. "It may be said I am opposed to them

on purely selfish grounds, but that is not There are other reasons. As they raise prices on me they do it also on the public, and are otherwise destructive. "I am informed that the steel trust

has orders that it will take a year and half to fill. But does that mean great stability? Let us look at the matter for a moment. Several railways are combined. Greet improvements are planned. Economies of staff officers occur. New stock is issued for betterments and extensions. Great orders for rails, cars, bridges and the like are placed with the steel trust.

"Now, a series of poor crops may come at any time. Freight rates have been increased to endeavor to make the newly created stock dividend paying. No crops, no freight receipts, be they reasonable or exorbitant. The railway is notified not to hand out any more bonds. The financial agents can't float it.

"The steel people are told not to harry deliveries; the material is not needed. But the steel trust has big, new mills and many more men at work. The payrolls run on and they want to deliver their product to the men who contracted for it. What happens? Either the madischarged, or it is not all delivered as contracted for and the working force is reduced.

"Thousands of wage earners suffer: farmers suffer; railways stagnate; steel mills must close.

"Consider how railway matters: for one thing, are shaping events toward Socialism. Soon there will be perhaps twenty railway concerns in this country here, half a dozen there, a dozen somewhere else, according to our dully history. With only a handful in existence the taking over of them all by the government is only a step. They are there all concentrated,

"When that time comes awful power ing like it has existed on earth. were alive to see it I'd only ask to be near the President. That would be enough," and his steely dark eyes glistened and a smile brightened the grave face.

"Think of it. Five or six hundred men ontrolling our business affairs! Nearly eighty million people controlled by six hundred, Their prosperity and happiness centred in so few. This is the worst thing that could happen. It's worth pondering. Take away these six hundred, and there would be no demand for

"Of course, it isn't human to stand by and see another man amassing wealth so easily. The cry 'Anti-Trust' will be most popular one in 1904. A national campaign always upsets our business affairs. With a slogan like that the Demomntage."

"Then you think this era of prosperity is approaching its end?"

"When everything is booming it is hard o believe a change will come, just as most of us cannol see any prospect of improvement when everything is down. out a turn comes and better times come. It is the swing of the pendulum. We must realize that a change will come and the next one must be adverse. Absurdly high prices, trust rapacity, wafered stock, are pointing the way. Bad crops, political distorbances or financial lithenities will precipitate the inevitable."

REMEMBER Mezle"

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO

DIFFERENCE

trade unions with a vigor second only claring he would vote the Democratic to that with which it attacks us; not ticket straight. content with denunciation, it has even In 1901, a New York city Social Demgone jute the economic field to form ocrat. Albert F. Hoeltzer, appeared as rival unions and scab upon the existing vice-president on an official call for a

 We regulate our internal affairs the West Side, without even provoking by democratic methods, believing that the censure of his Social Democratic only so can the organization be kept organization. pure and the members trained for their In Haverhill, Mass., James A. Carey, growing responsibility as Socialists; Social Democrat, alias "Socialist" party the S. L. P. is ruled by its leader and man, voted a \$15,000 appropriation for dissent from his views is punished by an armory, declares he would do it suspension or expulsion.

ism we seek to convince men by argu- organization. ment and appeals to their intelligent interest and their feelings of honor or German organ of the Social Democracy, humanity; the S. L. P. depends upon notoriously took money to advertise abusive epithets, lies, and "bluff."

leaving the S. L. P. or being forced out ticket. Leon; and, without asserting that he the candidate for warden on the reguis a capitalist agent, employed to breed lar Democratic party official ticket and distension in the labor movement, we also on the Social Democratic or "Sodo say that his conduct for some years cialist" party official ticket. has been just that by which such an its present leadership it cannot be rec- regular Democratic party for assessor. ognized as a genuine Socialist party.

it and the Socialist Party. If any of the Social Democratic party. our readers doubt the fairness of our In Abington, Mass., at the election compare them. If anyone candidly ocratic, alias "Socialist," parties. prefers the methods of the S. L. P. he be recognized as it actually exists, and Democratic, alias "Socialist," party. that men who approve of the methods of the Socialist Party-as represented, mash was a Democratic and a "Sotance, in The Worker-should not unwittingly cast their votes or their nce on the other side.

cumstances imperatively demand that the so-called Socialist ticket. in quesion should be made ter, or other matter to similar effect. will appear again in next week's issue on the so-called Socialist ticket. of The Worker; and thereafter, as long as the need continues, the warning will Worker reaches several thousand persons who are not regular subscribers nor party members, such publication will materially aid in doing away with

The Question

Remains:

On The

Charges Made By

The S. L. P.

The Bogus

Socialist Party

Answers

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE the works for the destruction of the of Common Council, while openly de-

"German Tammany Hall" meeting on

again, and his conduct passes even 4. In advocating the cause of Social- unchallenged by his Social Democratic

> In New York city the Volkszeitung, capitalist political candidates.

We would not, of course, question At the election held in Webster, that the majority of the members of Mass., on April 7, 1902, John E. Carty the S. L. P. are honest men and So- appeared as candidate for town clerk cialists. Most of them are either mis- on the "Socialist" (Social Democratic) informed or blinded by fanaticism. They party official ticket and also on the are learning, one by one, and either regular Democratic party official

of it. But the S. L. P. as an organiza- Ait the same election held in the tion, takes its whole policy from De same place, James Farrell appeared as

At the same election and same place nt would best serve his employers. Webster, Mass., election, Martin V. B. The S. L. P. actually plays into the Back rap simultaneously on the official hands of the capitalist class; so long tickets of both the Social Democratic as it follows its present course under allas "Socialist" party, and of the

In Peekskill, N. Y., at the election This article is intended as a warning held March 4. Seth Tabor ran on the to those who are new to the movement Social Democratic Sicket for village and who naturally suppose that the trustee, and was endorsed by the regusalist Labor Party is a bona fide lar Democratic party; whose press did Socialist organisation, or who do not all it could to promote his election, and observe the distinction between the endorsement was not repudlated by

ents we suggest that they inves- held March 3, 1902, Charles H. Bickford tigate for themselves -attend the meet- ran for park commissioner simultaneings and read the papers and pam- ously on the official ballots of the reguphiets of both parties and thoughtfully lar Democratic and the Social Dem-

In the same town and at the same es not belong with us and we do not election, Frank C. Bates appeared as want him. All we desire is that the the official candidate on the official baldistinction betwen the parties should lots of the Citizens and of the Social

At the elections of 1902, E. J. Livercialist" party candidate in the Fourth San Francisco Congressional District.

At the elections in November, 1902, in [Note.-The Worker would gladly ig. New Britain, Ct., Geo. W. Klett ran for nore this question, were it not that cir- Judge of Probate on the Republican and

In Mesa County, Colorado, C. P. Mcgenerally known. The foregoing mat- Cary, Democratic alderman of Second Ward, Grand Junction, ran for Senate

On November 23, the Marion, Ind., local of the so-called Socialist party repeated at least every three or was reorganized by the State Comweeks. As each issue of The mittee with one John W. Kelly who, elected to the City Council on the "Socialist" ticket, voted franchises to private corporations. He "had broken no rules" was the argument for Kelly.

In Belleville, Ill., John Wachter, organizer of the so-called Socialist party, is a worker for the Democratic party.

These are but a few of the undeniable facts in the official and unsavory record of the Social Democratic, allas "Socialist," party on the political side. Its record on the industrial side of the of the larger cities of the country dur-Labor Movement cuts an equally broad swath of treason to the working class.

There is no act of infamy committed by the Labor Lieutenants of the Hannas against the welfare of the working class but the Social Democratic, alias to or applauds. Whether it is the and employes nearer together. furnishing of deputy marshals to the cigar manufacturers of Tampa, in order to lower the wages of the "Spanish workers"; or whether it is the helping of the employers of machinists to deceive these into believing that they have won a victory; or whether it is the bleeding of the workers for money under the false pretence of keeping up a strike, when the real reason is to support a lot of scamps as "pickets" and "strike committees" long after the strike is known to be hopelessly lost, as in the great cigarmakers' strike in New York city in 1900; or whether it is the base surrender of the miners' strike at the hour of victory by John Mitchell;-whatever the infamy may be that these Labor Lieutenants of the Hannas have in hand, the Social Democratic, alias "Socialist," party and its press stand by them, praise their conduct as a "noble waging of the class struggle," and spew its calumnies at the Socialist Labor Party for fearlessly opposing that scabby pack of Labor Lieutenants of the capitalist class.

Is there any doubt what the "Tyranny!" is that the "Socialist," alias Social Democratic, party condemns in the Socialist Labor Party? Is there any doubt what the "Freedom!" is that that bogus Socialist concern is after?

The Social Democratic, alias "Socialist," party is a decoy duck of the

The Socialist Labor Party is the sole political organization that intrepidly and unsmashably faces the fee of the working class. It alone is entitled to of the National Civic Federation in the support of a serious, honorable and intelligent man.

DIRTY WORK OF KANGAROOS BEARING FRUIT IN CLEVELAND.

Hanna Launches Branch of Civic Federation as One of the Results of Their Truckling During the Moseley Commission Visit - Aesop's Fables Brought Up to Date.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 11 .- In a previous article for The People I related that a party of "industrialists" with a man named Mosely at their head made a visit to Cleveland and were escorted about the city to view the "good" and 'bad" corporations (as Bobby Brandlow expressed it) and their workings. I also related that Mr. Mosely and his companies were, on their last visit to Oleveland, the guests of Senator Mark Hanna, and that Mr. Mosely was much impressed with Hanna's account of the workings of the Civic Federation, of which Hanna is president and Sammy Gompers (a noble wager of the Class struggie) v. c-president, and that Mosely stated that on his return to "dear old Lunnon" he would proceed to start a Civic Federation similar to the Hanna-Gompers variety. I further related that instead of Bobby Bandlow and his Kangaroosatellites bucking with all their might against Mosely and his gang who vere here on the invitation of the Chamber of Commerce, they-the Kangaroos, gave every encouragement to Mosely and his crowd and acted as tail to the Chamber of Commerce kite- or as a cat's-paw to pull Mosely's Civic Federation chestnuts out of the fire, and helped escort Mosely and his satellites about the city, getting themselves wined and dined as a partial recompense

for their "dirty" work, Well! Largely us a result of and growing out of the visit of Mosely and his crowd to Cleveland and their pleasant reception by the pure and simplers and Kangaroos of Cleveland, we find the following article in the Cleveland Leader of December 29, 1902.

"A NEW ERA FOR LABOR. Branch of National Civic Federation

To be Formed in Cleveland-"Senator Hanna is Interested-"Employers and Wage Earners are Enthusiastic Over the Project .- "Preliminary Steps to be Taken Soon,-"Organization Will be Composed of Thirty or Forty Men Representing Capital and Labor.

'A Civic Federation will be formed ia Cleveland through the efforts of Senator Hanna and the organized wage earners and employers of this city.

"At the recent meeting of the National Civic Federation held in New York it was decided to extend branches of the Civic Federation into the cities of the country. There are two cities, New York and Chicego, that have organizations similar to the National Civic Federation. They have accomplished much good by settling contentions between capital and labor and in creating a better feeling between the employer and employee. Senator Hanna has had the matter of forming the Civic Federation in Cleveland under advisement for some time. The project is now rapidly assuming definite shape.

"Cleveland with between 20,000 and 25,000 organized wage earners is considered one of the most thoroughly organized union cities in the United States. It has been remarkably free from the cententions between capital and labor that have been bitterly waged in some ing the past year and a good feeling exists between employer and employee.

"The visit of the English industrial commission, composed of prominent English labor leaders, who come to Cleveland to study industrial conditions, has "Socialist," party either shuts its eyes | done much to bring Cleveland employers smoker which was given at the Forest City House speeches were made by prominent representatives of capital and labor. As a result the employer and employe bave understood each other as never before."

> "I have heard of Senator Hanna's plan and I think that it is a spleudid one," said a prominent labor leader of the city yesterday, "Organized labor is always ready to

arbitrate differences with the employer. We are willing to come half way.

"The same sentiment prevails among the employers, especially among the members of the Cleveland Builders' Exchange, the largest organization of its kind in the country, and the time is now thought to be ripe faince the visit of the British Industrial commission and the absequiousnes of its pure and simple and Kangaroo escort) for the organization of a branch of the Civic Federation in Cleveland.

"It is probable that the federation will be composed of thirty or forty. members who will represent both capital and labor, and who will be entirely fitted to act upon such a commission. The commission could act as arbiters of disputes only when both sides were willing to have them settled by the federation and to abide by its decision. Many strikes would be avoided, it is c'aimed, and thousands of dollars would be saved the employers and the wage-

earners." On Dec. 31, the following article oppeared in the same paper.

"Within the next few weeks it is believed the work of organizing a branch Cleveland will be completed.

"In this connection it was announced

yesterday that Samuel Mather, of this city, had been appointed a member of the National Civic Federation, the appointment being made by Senator Hanna. Asthough Senator Hanna is himself a member and president of the Civic Federation, Samuel Mather will really represent Cleveland in that or-

"Mr. Mather has for several years evinced a deep interest in the capital and labor question and the purposes and principle of the National Civic Federation have had his sincere and enthusiasthe endorsement. When the announcement was made that a branch of the Federation would be organized in Cleveland he became even more deeply in terested in the work.

(By the way Samuel Mather is a rich Euclid avenue capitalist.]

"It was learned yesterday that the Cleveland brauch of the federation will be organized on a slightly different plan to that of the main organization. will be composed almost wholly of representatives of capital and labor. The national body is composed of not only representatives of capital and labor, but of men who are prominent as sociolo gists.

"The announcement in the Leader a few days ago of the movement to organize a branch of the Civic Federation here, has brought many interested persons into communication with Senator Hanna. who is behind the movement. He has received communications from many Cleveland employers who heartily endorse the plan, and who signify their willingness to give their hearty co-operaion to the movement.

"Within the next few days the Senator will, confer with many representative Libor leaders and representative employers of the city. He will accept the judgment and recommendations of the labor leaders (sic) as to the appointment of the most representative men from that element to serve on the Cleveland com-

"The membership of the local commission will probably not be limited to any specific number, but it will probably not be so large as to be cumbersome or unwieldy.

"The Senator has received word from representatives of the building trades and also from members of the Builders' Exchange, stating that they are heartily in sympathy with the movement, and urging that the work of organizing the commission be completed as quickly as possible, for the reason that every spring differences over wages, hours, etc., arise between employers and employes in the building trudes. They believe that many of these differences could be more qui ly and amicably settled through arbitra-

"It will not be within the province of the local commission to act as an arbitration body. When a dispute arises for arbitration, the case will probably be referred to the National Civic Federation. The principal object of the local commission will be to work up a moral sentiment in the community that will be conducive to better feeling and more friendly relations between capital and la-

bor. [Thus nobly waging the classstruggle. Oh! ye labor leading fakirs and Kangaroos who play into the fakir's bands.] Its work will be largely educational in character and its primary object will be to bring Cleveland employers and employes [master and slaves] on to a common ground of equality and good fellowship. [Oh! What wines and banquets are in store for the thirsty capitalists and the thirstier pure and simple labor fakirs, and the thirstiest of all, Kangaroos. 1

"If the organization of the local commission is not completed before Senator Hanna returns to Washington the work will probably be carried on in behalf of the National Civic Federation by Mr. Mather."

One more clipping from the Leader of Saturday, January 3, and I am done. "Samuel Mather (large capitalist) is now a member of the National Civic Federation.

"He called on Senator Hunna yester day morning and formally accepted the position on the commission to which he was recently appointed by the Senator. The further announcement was made yesterday that Mr. Mather will be the chairman of the Cleveland branch of the National Civic Federation.

"At the meeting of the Civic Federa tion in New York last month it was deelded to establish branch organizations in New York, Chicago, Philadephia, Boston, Baltimore, Cleveland, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

"The aunouncement that local branch of the Civic Federation was to be formed in Cleveland struck a responsive chord in the hearts of employers and employes in the building trades of Cleveland."

Well, the pitiful tale is told of the truckling to bosses on the part of the pure and simple labor fakirs and their allies, the Kanguroos. Can any selfrespecting Socialist still stick to the noble wage of the class-struggle-in a horn-and suck around the bosses-in reality-Socialists (?)? It would seem hard to believe that they could

I am tempted to imitate or extend Aesop's fables. "Once upon a time there was a lion and he made goo-goo eyes to a limb who happened to be upor the plain near him. Now this lamb had a kangaroo's tail. When the lion made goo-goo eyes instead of using his brain; he wagged his kangaroo appendage and walked up and sat down beside the lion.

I, the spectator, up a tree, dozed for a minute and then looked again and lo and behold, I could see nothing but the lion with an expansive smile on his face and a kangaroo like tall sticking out from between his teeth. And also, it was no dream, but actual reality.

Ill.), for his colleague, Mason, introduced in the senate to-day a bill providing for

the temporary operation of coal mines by receivers. The bill provides: "That whenever hereafter any coal mine within the jurisdiction of the United States is unoperated, and continues be unoperated to the prejudice of the rights of the people, then it shall be the duty of the attorney-general to apply to any judge of the United States courts for a receiver for said coal mine.

"That if, upon the hearing of said petition, the Court shall find that the operaion of said mine or mines is necessary for the general welfare of the people of the United States, then it shall be the duty of said Court to appoint a receiver to operate the said mine under the direction of said Court, said receiver accounting to and with the true owners of said mine at such time as the Court may direct, and to turn over to said true owners said mine when the Court shall find by decree that neither the general welfare nor public necessity requires the further operation of said mine by said

Lodge (Rep., Mass.), in introducing his bill suspending the duty on foreign coal said there was great distress in the East. and that while he realized that bills af-fecting revenue should originate from the house, he hoped the finance committee would recognize the gravity of the situation and consider his bill.

Culberson (Dem., Tex.) offered a resolution taking the duty off authracite coal, and asked for immediate consideration. Platt (Rep., Conn.) objected saying

there was no duty on anthracite. Vest (Dem., Mo.) took exception to this saying that the President himself neknowledged there was a duty on anthracite. Platt said he didn't care to enter into a discussion, but at the proper time would prove his position. The resolution went over.

INVENOR'S HARD LUCK

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 5.-Misfortune seems to follow John Brislin, who is said to be the inventor of the rolling milfeed table, which has proved to be worth millions of dollars. After worrying through the most abject poverty and After worrying then, in his old age, when he is deaf, feeble, and almost totally blind, receiving a decree of court against the Carnegic Company, which would ultimately bring him riches, his hopes are slowly fading.

unfortunate inventor is now reported to be in a precarious condition as the result of being knocked down by a wagon at Wylie avenue and Federal street, last week. He is practically heartbroken, because he fears that h will be in his grave before the wealth begins to come in. He sustained an ugly gash in the head and received seri-

us internal injuries. Brislin has toiled hard all bis life. Many years ago he was caught in an explosion in the old Keystone Rolling Mill, on Second avenue, and lost his hearing; his sight was impaired, and he was incapacitated from following his voca-tion. Then he became janitor, and while eking out an existence found sufficient time to apply his talents on the feed table. His contention has been that he could not put his idea to a practical test, and with that end in view he took into his confidence Antoine Vinnac, an emof the Carnegio Company. gether they completed it. Although the patent is worth millions, Brislin never realized a cent out of it.

CAN'T COMPEL COMPETITION.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 13 .- "Our Industries in Process of Development: Neither Destroy nor Arrest Them, but 'Peopleize' Them," was the topic of-Peter S. Grosscup, judge of the United States Circuit Court, at a banquet given by the Hamilton Club Saturday night. Judge Grosscup said in part:

"The attorney general has outlined his views, and, perhaps, the views of the present administration. that the suggestions thus made do not as I conceive it, go to the core of the disorder.

"Their main, purpose appears to be to nurture against the so-called trusts competition by individuals. They lay, as far as the letters indicate, no condition or restriction upon consolidation, present or future. They would let the consolidations alone, but foil their efforts for monopoly by the individual competitors raised up.

"I believe the attorney general overestimates the efficacy of court proceedings in his purpose to compel men to compete. In actual results, whatever may be their fidelity to the law, courts are almost as helpless in commanding men to compete who do not wish to compete as our parents in seeking to compel young people to live apart who wish to live together, or the law in commanding husband and wife to live together who are determined to live

"The renationalization of our industries is the chief concern of the hour, and industrial liberty, grounded on popular proprietorship, is true industrial nationalization. It should be made the cause of every friend of industrial liberty and of every believer in the institution of property. It should command the support of every young man with a hopeful future. It should command the support of every American who loves his country."

REMEMBER

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Methods of agitation necessarily adapt themselves to the Seasons. The out-door meetings, the street-corner chats of warm weather have been followed by indoor agitation and indoor work. In the shop, in the home, in the hall, each and every comrade can do effective service in securing subscription to Party papers and disposing of Party literature. The special inducements offered in December for the one sending in the largest number of subscriptions to the Monthly People spurred on the workers.

Comrade Julius O. Johnson of Bridgeport, Conn., offers a year's subscription to the Daily People to the person sending in the largest number of subs to the Monthly People during January.

To Comrade Johnson's offer the management of the Monthly People will add a collection of excellent Socialist

books; in fact, a small Socialist library. This means that the one sending in the largest number,

of subscribers to the Monthly People during January, 1903,

The Daily People for one year.

Capital, by Marks. Cloth binding. The Paris Commune, by Marx. Arm and Hammer Series.

Value, Price and Profit, by Marx. Wage Labor and Capital, by Marx.

Socialism, Utopian and Scientific, by Engels.

The Socialist Almanac. Should the winner prefer, he may, instead of the above books, select books, amount of \$5, from the catalogue of the New York Labor News Company.

In addition, a comrade offers a free and complete course in typewriting, at the Waldo Typewriting Company's cstablishment, 18 West Thirty-fourth street, New York city. to any one sending in the largest number of subscriptions to the Monthly People between the first day of January, and first day of March, 1903, both days inclusive. Subscriptions reaching the People office before January 1 and after March 1, 1903, are not within the scope of this offer. The winner may assign, sell or transfer the prize here offered to any person.

A Colorado sympathizer will pay for one year's subscription to the Daily People, to be given to the person sending in the largest list of subscribers to the Monthly People from the State of Colorado, between January 10 and February 10, 1903, both dates inclusive.

Among his New Year's resolutions every comrade should include one pledging himself to do all in his power to increase the spread of straight Socialist literature and papers. Let January, 1903, be a record-breaker for new subscriptions.

Up, Comrades, and at 'em!

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FOR HEADQUARTERS

COCA COLA BOTTLING WORKS, PITTSBURG, PA. The Socialist Labor Party's Place in inion History Reflected in Legis-Intive Enactments-The Future Under Capital Considered by the Light

Usually, at such periods as the end of a year or century, to review what has transpired in the past seems natural to most people. Also to speculate on what the future may bring seems on falling of humanity. To this ch of kin we now shall yield, and endrayor to recall the events that may of interest or help to us in the Solist movement in Canada. But, before doing so, it would be well to be imd with the fact that it is only a correct understanding of the past at wisdom can be applied to the actions of the future. Although the Sost Labor Party is yet young in Canada it has contributed something verge the history of the Dominion, shall remain as facts to be recalled in coming years, and upon wich, as a foundation, the movement shall build the superstructure of the etalist Commonwealth.

The first fact to be borne in mind is that here in Canada for the first time in its history, a party representing the working class has been formed. That, from its inception it has with consisadhered to the principle that action must come to the workers m the workers. In support of this all quote from a manifesto issued r_1898, a short time subsethe inauguration of the movement in Canada. It was addressed to the workers of London, Ont., during the p-be-remembered street railway lice, which ended so disastrously to workers in that struggle. S. L. P. urged the workers to "withm all capitalist political par-Give your allegiance to the party of your own class interest. Unite h us in the Socialist Labor Party is at the ballot box. Fill the stative halls of Canada with men nding on your own party platforms, nd to obey your instructions, and of to your recall. When you are s united at the ballot box you will sh your complete emancipafor capital has no power in the of millions of money; its r lies in the control of legislation. ans of which those millions are have in the past been accumula-The advice then tendered was rded by the workers, and the ed struggle costing many thouds of dollars is a bitter recollecn to all the workers who were then d, except the Socialist Labor rty which gathers encouragement the fact that the stand then taken the only correct one for the work-Its uncompromising attitude tothe capitalist class on that occaa carned for the party the active and opposition of that class, well as of the leaders of trades who were then as now the

en of capital. In the subsequent struggle which the had to face many of its memfell by the way, and, as the conme flerce and bitter, it is se who were well grounded on rock of class-conscious conviction red the storm, and are, today, the most active and aggressive they are in the position of being on a now no longer considered orthodox, or the twentieth century will find Canada London, Ontario.

capitalism from the assault of this new and vigorous foe in the province of Ontario, where its most active propagands was felt. So, in the city of London, which was the centre of the attacking force of the S. L. P., the powers of capitalism were put in operation. and an amendment to the municipal act was formulated, which duly became law. And now the disinherited proletariat have no more opportunity of having their representative appear on the ballot, as a property qualification alone entitles the person nominated to that privilege. Also in the municipality of Hamilton, Ont., recently, where an aggressive campaign was carried on by the S. L. P., the local authorities deemed it wise to enact s by-law, restricting the privilege of as-

semblage and free speech within its jurisdiction. And, with characteristic capitalist spirit persecuted the members of that section by bringing suit against them for breach of a law not in existence, which resulted in a complete vindication of the conduct of the members of the S. L. P. and a total defeat of the powers of capital. Although these new moves on the part of the capitalist class have to be met with all the wisdom and caution possible, it by no means causes dismay to the milltant S. L. P., for the true comrade can read lessons of future victory out of apparent defeat, and the huzzas of victory are not more pleasant to his ear than the sounds of stern conflict. Consequently, at the present hour, although the membership of the party may be deciminated, yet it is composed of such material as will form the nucleus of the power that will overthrow capitalism. The future acquisitions from the ranks of the proletariat in

not from the hope of immediate gain or prospect of political victory for the working class so much as from the conscientious conviction that it is absolutely the only reasonable and proper course to pursue to obtain the complete emancipation of the working class. The history of the movement has shown this to the observant worker, and, with the exception of the misleaders, or fakirs, in the working class, they are in the mass ready to accept the teachings of the Socialist Labor Party and act accordingly. It is with this knowledge and hope that the S. L. P. now faces the problem of the workers in Canada for 1903. With courage born of experience, and determination based on facts relating to the great principles underlying the political and economic necessities of the working class, we welcome the coming year with all its conflict. The internecine war raging in the ranks of pure and simple trades unionism at present in Canada is an evidence to many workers of the rottenness of that form of organization, and its incompe-tence to accomplish any permanent benefit to the workers. At the present moment the trades union movement in Canada has narrowed down to a fight

legistlation was necessary to protect portunity offers, quit in order to obtain such a cardinal doctrine, -"if any would capital, equal to those of the older in a safer position. The threats of united capital to legislate trades unions into the position of being amenable to the law, similar to other incorporated bodies, will soon be carried into effect, and thereafter the ancient and honored weapons of the trades union, such as the strike, the picket, and the boycott, will be rendered harmless against the capitalist. That will then leave the field of action clear of all confusing forces, and the powers of Socialism and capitalism will confront each other for the final struggle.

When we arrive at this point, which is now seen within measureable distance, the issue will be quickly decided. "A sinful heart makes feeble hand," and the heart of capitalism pulses with numberless crimes which shall rise in judgment as the issue becomes clear before the people.

The spirit of capitalist greed is abroad in the Dominion, and is now becoming more clearly understood as the days pass by. There is no natural resource in all the far extending country upon which the hand of capitalism is not laid as soon as it is discovered. When the inventive genius of man discovered that it was possible to convert the torrent of Niagara into a motive power which can be industrially a: plied, capitalism laid its hand upon that mighty force of nature and said: "This is mine." When the wealth of the boundless Northwest became known, and the hardy pioneer caused

the prairie to smile with golden grain. capitalism controlled the means of transportation and said. "I demand the lion's share, and the hungry world can wast until I get it." Be it Old Ontario, or New Ontario, wherever the wealth of Nature is found the fateful hand of Canada will be drawn into the S. L. P., this remorseless foe of mankind is extended and grasps it in the name, of legal right, while the masses hang their heads in dumb acquiescence. Thus is this refuge of the oppressed of older lands made the home of still as great oppression as that from which they seek to fly; and the system which drives them from their homes in Europe still pursues them here. Yet the very arrogance of capital in its demands to inherit the wealth of Canada is not more startling to the observer of the signs of the times than is the lethargy of the workers in taking the necessary action to be protected from such robbery. This can only be attributed to the lack of moral perception regarding the law governing the possession and acquisition of wealth. For centuries the workers have been taught the helnousness of disputing the divine right of the rich or wealthy classes to the possession of all lands, and the wealth therein contained, and so were prepared for submission to the claims of this later capitalism, which under wage slavery appropriates all the wealth produced by their industrial skill and labor as well. The immediate future of the Socialist Labor Party in this Dominion should be devoted to the building up among the workers a belief of labels, one faction alleging that the in the ethical fact, that a continuance of this system of robbery is a national crime. That under such a system the first principles of honest administration in connection with matters legisla tically, the trades union movement in tive or economic cannot be exercised. this country is thoroughly well under- An idle ruling and possessing class in control of the wealth and labor of a country should be an impossibility in membership in its potency is concerned, this land in the twentieth century.

not work, neither should he eat." But dustrial countries of the world, "Coming capitalism has outgrown the narrow bounds of a circumscribed faith demanding such inconvenient and troublesome observances. It can afford to purchase indulgence at the hands of a prostituted Church, and live sumptuously every day. Yet it seems uneasy and would fain have more security in the possession of its good things than it at present possesses. The inevitable doom seems to loom up before the beast of capitalism, in the form of an avenging and hungry humanity, that one day will make short work of his quietus. The increasing army of paupers in Great Britain, which demanded within the last five years an increase of \$8,000,000 to keep body and soul together is ominous. While imports and exports increase, and savings bank deposits grow with marvelous rapidity, this Nemesis of want still crouches at slaughter price of German ralis has the door of capital and will not away. Common lying and deceit is no longer a sufficient defense for the conduct of capital, to-day it is necessary that the most learned sophists in pulpit and on platform, and press, be employed to lull the arousing workers to peace and contentment. Thus we find that the time of the end is drawing nigh. All

doomed system. Already the marshaling is in progress, and the battle-ground is chosen. There are but two forces to-day in the eyes of the world, and between them lie the fate of the human family for veal or woe. Capitalism and wage slavery with its ever-increasing want and misery, or Socialism with ample provision for the perfecting of all that is best physically, morally, and spiritually, in mankind. Armed with its knowledge, bravely marches forth the Capital, and if the experience of the issue must crown the efforts of this champion of human rights with perfect

the schemes that the cunning heart of

cruel capitalism can devise is not suffi-

cient to avert the destined end of this

In this Northern land, with its vast expanse and boundless wealth of forest, field and mine, the issue is not quite so acute as in the older lands, but it is here and here to stay. The clamor of capital to gain possession of all the resources in sight has aroused are to be the wards of capital; if they the dopulation, and from this forward the struggle will intensify. The influx of cheap labor will soon be in essential necessity to capita! in Canada, and with its advent, the class struggle will be accentuated in our midst. All this we look forward to in this country and, as a cerned, when parliament meets, but as duty which must not be evaded, we must prepare as a party to carry on they shall be relegated to the shades an educational campaign with ceaseless vigor. There is little doubt but within bounds of this Dominion some of the mightiest doings of capital will yet be enacted. As a field for exploitation this of capital that now appears to be so Dominion offers to capital advantages possessed by few countries in the world, doubtless capital will not miss such opportunities. Our constitution is such that it can be moulded to meet the of the degrading influence of capitalneeds of capital with great convenience. Our population is of the antirevolutionary species. The climate is such that it favors a maximum of human exertion; and the raw materials, forming the basis of the most extensive industries of the world to-day, are ers can review the records of the year abundant. In view of these facts, it is and look out upon the future with

spirits in the movement. Reactionary | sinking ship, and will, as soon as op- | at least receiving the respect due to | rearing giant industries controlled by events cast their shadows before," and we see by the langauge of capital at present used in its journals, that preparation is being made for the rearing at Sault Ste. Marie, under the paternal care of capitalist government, an industry similar to that of the American Steel Trust in the United States. A sentence or two of the significant language used will be sufficient to convey what is to transpire in the near fu-

startling announcement was made last week, to the effect that the steel rail department of the Algoma Steel Company at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., had been closed, Mr. F. A. Clergue, president of the company, gives the following explanatory statement: There being no duty on rails coming into Canada, the present enabled the Canadian railroads to supply there requirements at prices less than cost at the Soo mills, owing to great' difference in labor conditions. The Soo mills in every step of their processes from the mines to the finished product, pay American wages, amounting on an average to 100 per cent more than German wages. * * * The situation is one of deep concern to every man in Canada, and it is to be hoped that as soon as the Dominion Parliament assembles, as it will most probably do in February, steel rails will be placed in the dutiable list of the tariff.

So let every man in Canada take to heart and ponder seriously over the fact that Mr. F. A. Clergue and his associates need sympathy and help in this matter; and resolve to strengthen the hands of our sympathetic and righteous rulers in extending to a languishing industry the necessary assistance. store of historic facts, and scientific and all shall be well. Thus capitalism marches ever onward increasing daily S. L. P. to face the craven-hearted foe, in power and wealth, which is bestowed lavishly by labor and legislation. centuries is to count for anything, the It is clearly seen in circumstances such as these that the destiny of the workers is ever increasingly becoming more dependent upon the greed and whims of an insatiable capitalism. That such a circumstance as a united effort on their part, to safeguard their own interests by the exercise of their political power might occur, never troubles the mind of capital. Eternally the workers become otherwise minded it is anarchy, prosperity can only exist under the aegis of capital.

The "deep concern of every man in Canada" will doubtless be relieved as far as Mr. Clergue's interests are confar as the interests of the workers go, of oblivion. The conditions in Germany held up before the workers of Canada, as a matter of dread, have been created by the same paternal hand solicitous of the welfare of Canadian workingmen. The future of the Canadian workman is foreshadowed by the German, and the internationality ism is becoming more apparent to the mind of the workers every day. The duty of the S. L. P. is to point to the fact and also to the remedy. So that when the record of 1903 passes into history with clarified vision the workmore than probable the first decades of | confidence and hope.

Derby Fakirs Ignored By Sullivan.

Derby, Conn., Jan. 6 .- There seems to be no reason to call the administration of Mayor George P. Sullivan a labor union administration. No matter bow friendly he may be to organized labor he has practic-ally ignored it in his appointments. He had ten appointments to make and he filled these offices, with three exceptions, with men who are in no way identified with

organized laber.
Only three of the appointees belong to fabor unions and they are in no sense aggressive members. The best offices were given to the men who have had nothing to do with labor unions. Mayor Sulllivan, in making his appointments, has simply stood by the men in the Democratic party who helped to elect him. Much of this help Great are the forces arrayed against the came from a volunteer fire company and it was among the members of this companies that most of the offices were distributed.

Of the ten men, including himself, who make up his cabinet, five of them are either on the active or the honorary roll of the Storm Engine Company; in fact, the administration is more of a firemen's admin istration than a labor union one. the twenty eight men in the administration eighteen are either firemen or closely idea tified with the firemen. Only ten of them are members of unions or are closely iden titled with unionism.

REMEMBER M9ZLE " Light! More Light!"

Clean - Wholesome - Socialist

Literature

I AND in hand with the sale of our party press should go the sale of sound Socialist literature. The trashy stuff dished up as "socialistic" can only be driven from the field by developing a taste for the real thing. This is the work of the New York Labor News The following book list comprises works of Scientific Socialism

No Trash No Pipe Dreams

05

10

05

13

15

05

05

The best at lowest prices, and the best is the cheapest : : : : : :

PAPER BOUND BOOKS

Almanac, The Socialist, Lucien Sanial. \$ 50 Anarchism and Socialism, George Plechanon Capitalist Class, The. Earl Kautsky. Catechism of Socialism, A New. E. Belford Bax and H. Quelch..... 10 Charles Darwin and Karl Mars. Ed-

Communist Manifesto, The. Marx and 10 Lawrence Gronlund Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science. Frederick Engels..... Economics of Labor. Queich..... Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Napo-25

Life of Lord Palmerston, The. Karl Marx
New Trusts, The, Lucien Sanial...
No Compromise. Wilhelm Liebknecht. Reform or Revolution. Daniel De Leon Right to be Lazy The. Paul Lafargue. Socialism and Evolution. Dr. H. S.

Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance versus the "Pure and Simple" Trade Union. A Debate Between Daniel De Leon and Job Harriman. Socialism and Single Tax. A. Debate. Socialist Republic, The. Karl Kautsky

Socialist Catechism. L. J. Joynes. Socialism and Slavery. H. M. Hynd-Summary of the Principles of Socialism. Hyndman and Morris...... Socialism: What It Is and What It

Seeks to Accomplish. Wilhelm Lieb-Lassaite
Territorial Expansion. Lucien Sanial. Taxation. Lucien Sanial Tragic Pages from the History of Strikes among the Miners..... Value, Price and Profit. Karl Marx. . What Means This Strike? Daniel De What Is Capital? Ferdinand Lassatle. Working Class, The. Karl Kautsky, Was Jesus a Socialist? James Lea-Workingmen's Programme. Ferdinand

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While our first duty as the literary ency of the Socialist Lacor Party is to create and supply a demand for sound Sociallet literature, we must, to fill orders,

GENERAL BOOK BUSINESS

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CLOTH BOUND BOOKS Almanac, The. Lucien Sanial \$1 00

Anarchism and Socialism. George Ple-

		2
Ancient Society. Morgan	4	(
Capital. Karl Marx	1	-
Commercial Crises of the Nineteenth		
Century. H. M. Hyndman	1	-
Ethics of Socialism, The. Ernest Bel-	3	
ford Bax	1	-
Economics of Socialism. H. M. Hyad- man		
Evolution of Property, The. Paul La-		
fargue	1	0
Ferdinand Lassalle as a Social Re-		
former. Edward Bernstein	1	1
Outlooks from the New Standpoint.		
E. B. Bax	1	-
Proceedings of the Tenth National		
Convention of the Socialist Labor		
Party	1	
Paris Commune, The. Karl Marx		1
Paris Commune, The. Lissagaray	1	1
Parasitism, Organic and Social. Mas-	9	
Bart and Vandervelde	1	1
Religion of Socialism, The. E. Bel-	2	ö
fort Bax	1	1
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Frederick Engels		
Students' Marz, The. Edward Avel-		

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Morris and Hyndman 1 00
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Stringe of the Socialist Labor Party		
Towards Trade Unions	1	23
Cuba, China and the Philippines	1	50
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Class	1	50
How the Landlords Manage to Live in		
Idleness and Luxury	.1	50
Is Socialism Anarchism?	1	Bo
Middle Class Municipilization and the	-	0.0
Municipal Programme of the Social-		
lst Labor Party	1	50
Manifesto of the Socialist Trade and		
Labor Allience	1	05
Social Effects of Machinery	1	110
Socialiets Give No Prospectus of the	7	
Socialist Republic	1	50
Surplus Value	1	50.
The Beast Behind Casigosz	1	50
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cial Democratic Party	9	215
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Socialist Labor Party with Com-

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The Workingmen's Marseillaise 15 The Hand with the Hammer 10 Down with Slavery On the First of May 10

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Engel's Introduction to "Socialism, Utopian and Scientific

PRICE, FIVE CENTS

The Materialist Conception of History is a fundamental requirement for the comprehension of Socialism as a scientific doctrine and the Socialist movement as a living fact. The intolligent discussion of Socialism by the representatives of the proletarian class demands a knowledge of the effect of economic environment and development upon the ideas and actions of all classes in society. This little work of 32 pages, fresh from the press of the New York Labor News Company, should be in the hands of every member of the Socialist Labor Party.

New York Labor News Co. 2 New York O

Pensions, Stockholding, and Other Benefits For Employee, Only Devices to Head Off Socialism.

m the laudations sent up by the capl list prese every time a wage raise takes ond pension scheme is launched a stabl trust turns its employes into scholders, one would think that the only ling designation for these days would be, ra of Trust Beneficence to Employes! But apples the acclaims of the capitalist press sees efforts of the capitalist class to efforts of the capitalist class to ber working class aspirations are set to follure and it demonstrates once the superficial reasoning of the class, ag term "agreements," insurances, pen-profit sharings and the like proceed the theory that the workingman, so as his belly is filled, is willing to abdi-ble machaod and resign himself to the like markey of the arrangement. Well, will find out that not to this as an arve we traveled the long and weary have we traveled the long and weary y that marks the development of the

all the laudations of the Steel Trus he we have seen no mention, and in the me itself there is no provision, for the ployed in the steel industry. What is mployed in the steel industry. What is become of them? As no provision is de for them they will evidently have to removed or allowed to starve. It would helps be best to remove them. Left to ser starvation they might storm the Walls Trust Beneficence. So wholesale massings might be resorted to as of old. But would removal solve the problem? The surplunage of workers is not partitle of an excessive number of births.

This is what breeds the "surpluses." Even gling for a chance to live, tend not only to behind the Walls of Trust Beneficence this keep wages down to the just-enough-to-live development will render work less and less level, but force them below it. needed. What then shall be done with the workers periodically displaced under Trust Beneficence? We see but one solution, they must be taken outside the Walls and shot just as disabled or played-out horses are to-This is what the Steel Trust solution really amounts to.

label of the other is "scab," "bogus,"

etc., which is not a very elevating or

instructive manner of carrying on the

emancipation of the workers. Prac-

stood to be in the last stages of disso-

lution as far as the faith of its own

All intelligent trades unionists in Evidently the injunction of the great

Canada to-day have the feeling that apostle to the Thessalonian Church, is

But while this is the logic of the scheme will it be carried out to its logical conclusion? No; and for a very good reason.

A large supply of proletarians, or prop-ertiless wage workers, is an absolute necesafty to the capitalist system of production and capitalism produces the workes who are necessary to its existence. In the early days of capitalism, forcible methods, accompanied with unparalleled murderings and requisite supply. To-day such methods are no longer needed. Not only does large pro-duction overwhelm the small producer and throw him into the ranks of the wage workers, but the development of machinery in large production keeps on displacing ever more and more the number of wage workers needed in capitalist industry.

The wage worker who has nothing but his labor power to sell must find an immediate market for it or die. This labor power is embodied in his very life—is his life, and he cannot put it away until a more convenient season. To shelve his labor power be would have to shelve himself and the result in a very short time would be a grin-

When the worker offers his labor power for sale what he receives as wages is not governed by what he produces, but by what he must have to live and keep at work. No matter how he strives, be it by pure and simple trades unionism, or any other means simple trades unlonism, or any other means that do not make for the overthrow of the system that ensiaves him, the worker cannot force his wages above the mere subnistence level. His efforts must fall because capitalist development is ever adding to his racks fresh competitors, who, also strug-

The expitalist buys labor power for but one purpose and that is to utilize it in a profitable way. Profit is not made on the market, but in the workshop, in the mine and factory. If the capitalist were to work his employes no longer than enough to produce the worth of wages he pays them, he would clear no profits. No capitalist exgages in business for fun. Profits, that is his sole touchstone. The worker sells him-self by the day for what it costs to keep him alive, but in that day he produces wealth out of all proportion to what is needed to keep him in existence. The difference be tween what the worker produces and his own cost of production—his bread and but-ter—is surplus value. This surplus value the capitalist keeps, and is enabled to keep, because the worker, recognizing, as he does, the capitalist's Right to the means necessary to existence, must submit to being robbed or perish.

So long as capitalism remains this con dition of affairs is inexorable. Not only are the conditions inexorable but under capitalist development it is imperative that they must grow worse.

Once the working class understand this they will see how useless to them are the proposals of the social reformers. No reform advocates the abolition of capital sm which is the cause of working class minery and which thrives upon the per-petuation of that minery. Temperance, thrift, industry, these only serve to make the worker an easier and more valuable prey to the capitalist. The Pennsylvania Railroad for instance, recently increased wages 10 per cent, after having for months worked the men almost beyond physical en-durance. This 10 per cent. In wages was

that the worker can do with less he will immediately demand that the worker reduce the cost-of his labor power to him. Cap-italist Beneficence is the latest scheme to render the present system sacred. The present system needs the unemployed and in many industries the unemployed to-day exceed the employed. And yet capitalism is going to provide for the workers but makes no provision for the unemployed! Away with such Beneficence which proceeds on the theory that the workingmen have no more intelligence than borses!

But to the Socialist, these schemes are interesting just the same, and for two

First-They show that it is finally leaking into the heads of the gang of capitalist pirates, who are to-day in control of the nation, industrially and politically, that things cannot go on as they are. They are beginning to realize that this social system of theirs is not a perpetual institution a they fondly imagined.

Second—it shows, how, despite their awakening to these facts, they hope to escape the logic of events by adopting a plan to get out of trouble.

Socialist Labor Party agitation, but greater will be that force with it, the working class, once we have aroused it to consciousness That our agitation is bearing fruit is evidenced by all such capitalist schemes. These moves are as welcome to us, as is the sight of driftwood to the expectant mariner. To him land is near, to us the signs betoken capitalist retreat, with final rout and victory in sight.

Russlan newspapers now print despatches from Manchuria under the heading "Home News." The other powers may believe in "the open door" policy, but Russia favors

WEEKLY PEOPLE

2. 4 and 6 New Reade St., New York. . Tel. 129 Franklin P. O. Box 1576.

Bublished every Saturday by the Socialist Labor Party.

Bundle rates; Less than 100 copies, cent a copy; 100 to 500 copies, % cent copy; 500 er marc, % cent a copy.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York postoffice, July 13, 1900.

As far as possible, rejected communica-one will be returned, if so desired, and

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

2,060			1888.	in
21,157			1892	In
36,564			1896.	In
34,191			1900.	In
.52,895	•••••	2	1902	in

PLASTERS ON WOODEN LEGS. AND FURTHER OFF.

Representative Francis M. Griffith of Indiana has introduced a bill in Congress to check the accumulation of exorbitant wealth in private hands as a 'public nuisance', and secure wellbeing to all". The scheme is to limit the size of private fortunes to \$10,000,000. Everything over the limit is to excheat to the State, to be applied to the reducing of "the burdens f of the taxpayer."

The taxpayer does not exist whose real bject 'n is to the paying of taxes. What he frets about is the smallness of his means to pay the taxes with. "Give me the income", hollowed out an Irate voter to the politician who was denouncing the me tax on all incomes above \$5,000 s year, "give me the income, and I won't nind the tax!" The "taxpayer", the fellow "burdened" by taxation, is the Middle Class man, the small property holder; and Mr. Griffith being a Democrat, it is, indeed, that class he has in mind. The ason the small holder is so burdened is that his small capital disables him from competition with the large fellow; disles him so completely that he can barely live, let alone pay taxes, besides. Lower the taxes, even remove the "burden" lly from his shoulders, and that doe rease his income by one cent. His ati capital makes the thing impossible; sales impossible even his keeping the income he gets; makes certain his losing even that.' Evidently, what the small holder is in need of, dire need of, is the raising of the capital he operates, not the lowering of his taxes. The applying of the excesses over \$10,000,000 private fortunes to the "lowering of taxes" is, accordingly, no better than a ter on a wooden leg.

If such is the case with the small holders, how stands it with the non-holders propertiess ware-carners,-the Working Class? If with some little capital small boider is unable to bold his head water, and a lowering of taxes, to him who is a taxpayer, would be but a laster on a wooden leg, what, to the rking Clam, who have no property on which to pay taxes, would the scheme sunt to of appropriating everything. excess of \$.0,000,000 in private hands, for the purpose of reducing "the burdens of the taxpayer"?

eu leg.

THE WARRING SECTS OF SOCIAL

In the conflict of Socialism with me the latter seeks to destroy influence of the former by a conrence to his "warring sects."

th a course only reflects the stu sidity of Capitalism. It shows that, ste its "warring sects," Socialish rong enough to put Capitalism on ensive in a fight for life. It reflects capitalist stupidity in that dd create the impression that n is a unit and therefore

perfect and worthy of support. workingman possessed of an iota ervation and intelligence will be sed. Everyday events prove at in capitalist political parties there ere "warring sects," made so by the lict of capitalist interests. In the blican party there are the "lowe dvocates, the believers in reci-and the old school protectionwriff. The publicity and the anti-publicity men are wrangling over the while the party is not entirely s on the issues of gold and m. In the Democratic party, is a division between the free and the gold deme rats, and trust wing and the so-called radical at on the questions affecting "the of public utilities."

'warring sects."

Though this is a fact, it will not however, have escaped the intelligent workingman that in both these political parties certain interests dominate these "warring sects." In the Republican party it is the interests of the financial and industrial plutocrats that dominate and make that party a party for the promotion of the interests of the plutocratic class as against the interests of all other classes. In the Democratic party it is the interests of the farming and middle class that dominate. In both parties the "warring sects" uphold interests that are easily distinguished as capitalistic, either of a revolutionary or reactionary type.

And so it is with the "warring sects" of Socialism. Socialism has also, despite its varying divisions, its dominant interests, viz., the interests of the great working class. These interests demand the social ownership of capital in accordance with the philosophy of the class struggle. They demand the emancipation of the working class by the working class. These demands are the antithesis of those of the capitalist parties which make the welfare of the working class dependent on the plutocratic and middle classes. They are expanding in force and influence combating compromise and clarifying working class thought and action, as the capitalist cry of "warring sects" too well shows. They will eventually become supreme!

On then with the conflict of Socialism with Capitalism. Let no cry of "warring sects of Socialism" deter us until the warring sects of Capitalism have been dethroned.

HARMONY POSSIBLE?-SURE !

Things are happening. In these seething times, when so much reckless assertion is being perpetrated, accuracy of statement is indispensable, lest the popular ferment explode th a Tower of Babel confusion. Guided by this knowledge, the following important facts are taken, not from rumor, or back-door gossip, but from fountain-bends, so to speak.

The first is culled from the column of the Milwaukee, Wis., "Social Demo cratic Herald." In its issue of the 3rd instant, that organ of the political body that calls itself "Socialist" party in some places, "Social Democratic" party in others, gives the following item of news on its fourth page, first column, under the head of gleanings from its own

Chiengo Socialists [i. e., so-called Socialist party, not the Socialist Labor met in convention last week and put up a city ticket for the spring elec-tion. After a heated debate the De Leonites Ii. e., the members who are en deavoring to attune themselves to the spirit and the knowledge of the Social ist Labor Party) won out, 82 to 39, in the matter of a municipal platform, and as a result some old-time members resigned from the local party.

The second fact is culled from the columns of the Idaho Fulls (Idaho) "So ciglist." In its issue of last December 31, that other organ of the same "Socialist," alias "Social Democratic" party, publishes on its third page, first and second columns, the "Constitution of the Socialist party, for County organization.' In the hald constitution the following clause is found:

Any member suggesting fusion, or urging endorsement of, or by any capi-talist party or of or by any capitalist candidate for office, or that a Socialist ticket be not put up that some capital-istic party shall be aided thereby, shall stand expelled from the party without further action

The second of these two facts-a regular "Thumb-screw" and "gng"-taken from the store of Socialist Labor Party sectarian fanaticism," for which the S. L. P. has been denounced as "inquisitorial," "parrow," "tyrnunical" and "intolerant," and as a protection and protest against all of which "unbearable evils" the said so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic party was faunched, is a dike, raised none too soon against corruption. It is an earnest that the danger of the mans of New Jersey, the Seth Tabors, the 'Nugents, the "Volkszeithigs" and "Workers" of New York, the inerables of Massachusetts, Ohio, Illinois and elsewhere is being realized in Idaho; it is an earnest that a serious attempt is making there to stem the devouring flood that anti-Socialist Lobor Party "broadness" invites; it is on earnest of the approach of the day when the Idaho "Socialist" party orranimation, inving cleansed its skirts of the vermin that elsewhere now infests its party, will refuse to sit in council with them, will be abreast of the S. L.

P.,-and then? The first of the two facts above cited s an evidence that there is a cleansing process going on in some other portlous of the so-called Socialist party, a cleans ing process that consists in shedding and ecreting worthless material, and in vis-

a struggle for supremacy between is an earnest of the approach of the day when, anti-S. L. P. cobwebs and illusions having been swept out of their head by such organizations, they will feel the incompatibility of their so-called Socialist party associations, will have clarified themselves up to the S. L. P ..and then?

And then?-The answer is obvious. The ns of The People—a faithful mir ror of the Socialist Labor Party-reflects accurately the Party's career. Barely month passes but the fact is mirrored of the secretion of unfit material. The deep, well-banked, steady-flowing stream of the Socialist Labor Party-towards which, tumbling down the mountainsides, the self-purifying rills of the "Socialist" party are converging-is itself daily being rendered fitter for its mission. Is it at all doubtful that these waters will mingle into one channelthe irresistible torrent of the S. L. P.? Harmony? Most assuredly! That's

rhat the S. L. P. is there for, to secure

SELF-PARALLELED.

The Christmas number of the "Ladies' Home Journal" furnishes highwater mark of the self-strangulating poise of the spokesman for the rule of King Capital, or God Capital,

On one page, occupying one-half of the long and wide pages of the magazine, a flaming advertisement is spread of what is to be "the greatest series in the Journal's history." The series is to be made up of the accounts given by one hundred people, "sometimes with nine children," of how "they saved for and now own their own homes" upon an "average income of \$15 a week," "no earning being higher than \$30 a week. and none below \$4." The advertisement is illumined at its four corners with four cuts of two and three-story spacious suburban homes.

Whosoever has any knowlegg of things knows that the claims set forth in this advertisement are so fractionally, if at all, true, as to amount - to a substantial falsehood. 'Taking up only the bare fact of ownership, everyone knows that an average income of \$15 a week for a family could only raise a home the ownership of which is only a mockery to the saver. His is only a technical ownership. The real owner is the mortgagee. With a mortgage fastened to his neck like a veritable millstone, such a saver's life of "saving" up to the "home-owning stage" is thereafter followed by a life of carking cares that consume him. But there is a worse to all this. We need not describe it. Let the "Journal" parallel itself.

On another page is an article headed: Why we do not 'have' certain Features." The article explains that in the September issue the paper asked its readers for suggestions for new features for 1903. It then goes on to report and comment on the "suggestions":

"More than 150 letters" asked for a 'Children's Page" whereas "The Good Time (a Children's Page) had been in the magazine for five months!"

"More than 100 letters" asked for reviews of books," and yet Mr. Mabie's 'Literary Talks' had already appeared in the magazine for six months!"

"Another 100 letters" asked for an "etiquette department," this when "The Lady from Philadelphia' had been in the magazine for a year!"-"And all these features in the identical issue in which the question was usked!"

And the article closes with this further light on the readers and the corresponding editorial sigh:

We explain all this because so many of our readers wonder why they do not receive prizes. Is it any wonder when in one Question Box there came nearly 3000 letters, each one of which asked for some department that had already been in The Journal from six to twelve months, or suggested something that we had explained at least six times? Is there not some careless reading omewhere?

This closing passage illuminates the claim made in the advertisement of its being the most "helpful series" ever attempted; the claim, in turn illuminates the editorial sigh: it tells what sort of thing such advertisements are helpful" too.

Thrift is a virtue. No income can stand thriftlessness. But the deep damnation of the policy that prompts such advertisements, as the "Ladies" Home Journal" perpetrates, is that they make of thrift a caricature, and throw it into disrepute. Saving is wise. But the operation needed to own any home. let alone such homes as the magazine pictures, upon an average family income of \$15 a week, is not saving. It is pinching. It is a starving of the of a shoddyism that has no opportunis driven to suck it out of a magazine. It is the harrowing, crowding, dwarfing of the intellect: every penny needed for mental expansion being tied fast for the future (mortgagee's) home. In short, it is the process that reveals mental conditions that justly prompt The Journal's editor's sigh.

The "homes" that the average worker in the country is able to save for are but enlarged "closets for skeletons."

"INDIVIDUALITY."

The below is a copy of a letter from small share-holder in the United States Steel Corporation, sent to one of the capitalist dailies, and (shall we say "of course"?) suppressed by it:

Editor: The United States Steel Corno ration accompanies their check for dividends with a financial statement show ing that for the nine months, ending September 30, 1902, the net carnings amounted to \$90,368,053; setting aside \$10,300,565 for depreciation and reserve and after paying the interest on bonds and preferred stock it leaves actual net profit for nine months, \$49,887,795, or in other words 12 per cent per annum upon the common stock; of this amount they dole out only 3 per cent to the share-holders, whereas 9 per cent has accrued for the three first quarters of the year and why they should pay only 1-3 the net profits to the share-holders needs explanation.

The undivided profits for nine months. amounting to \$34,647,982, they declare applicable to increase "Depreciation and Reserve Fund" accounts, for new construction or surplus!

Why withhold from the share-holders the largest portion of the carnings which justly and legally belongs to them, with out their consent?

These undivided profits should be de clared as an extra dividend of 6 per cent, at the end of the fiscal year or at the very least 3 per cent, should be paid for the fourth quarter which would place the common stock upon a 6 per cent basis and even this would only be 50 per cent, of what the stock has earned as ample provision has been made for depreciation and reserve by setting aside upward of ten millions of dollars out of the nine months' net earnings. Share-holder.

One of the first cries that the capitalist utters against Socialism is that it will destroy individuality. The cry is eemingly addressed to Socialists. In fact, it is a talking at the small holders. The scheme works. It is from the small property-holders' camp that, the cry being taken up, it resounds and reverberates with greatest volume and fury. The above letter from one of these duper is the answer that fact gives to fiction.

With the small holder property is in illusion. And so is everything else, his "individuality" included. How completely un-individualized this poor fellow is appears numbere as strongly as when he plays "shareholder" in one of these mammoth capitalist concerns. His is the role to "cough up and shut up." The "Directors," that is to say, the large-holders, the capitalists proper, do as they please: award dividends or withhold them; dispose of profits as they deem fit; "improve" or sell,-and the small holder, who is made by these same large holders to fight Socialism, lest his individuality be taken away from him, is mopped the floor with, like any other mop.

Capitalism means tyranny. It is the negation of Individuality. That the capitalist pillars of Capitalism should set up "Individuality" as a leading slogan, and succeed in roping in the small holders therewith is a striking commentary on

SIC SEMPER

The "American Federationist," official organ of the A. F. of L., has in this month's issue an editorial, which it would be a pity if the obscurity of the paper should keep hidden under a bushel. The editorial contains this passage: In connection with the work of the

New Orleans convention, much misapprehension exists in regard to a resolution discussed and defeated. Beyoud doubt this misapprehension was owing to the perversion of the newspaper reports. The enemies of the traded union

movement have lost no opportunity to declare; and we have had to meet the assertion on several occasions since the close of the convention, that a socalled "Socialist" resolution came near being adopted. As a matter of fact, the resolution to which reference is made is as follows:

Resolved, That this twenty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor advise the working people to organize their economi and political power to secure for labor the full equivalent of its toil.

It will be seen that this resolution is not of the character of which so much has been heard in the newspapers, in the forum and in public debates. As a matter of fact, a large th parties there are divisions and ing up to S. L. P. clearsightedness. It body and the mind. It is the breeding number of delegates who yoted for

the resolution declared that they were ity to acquire benefits of etiquette, and | not Socialists, and would not vote for resolution declaring for Socialism.

This is authoritative language. And powerful is the light it throws upon the field.

The many-winged fowl of the

Social Democratic, alias "Socialist" party, has upon the Trades Union question two winglets. The one, ir strict consistency with the backbone of the bird, flaps to the tune that a Socialist political party should "bore from within", i. e., be subservient to the labor fakirs, not on the economic field only, but on the political also; the other, at odds with its own anatomy, that the "boring from within" should be limited to the economic field. As a matter of course, both wings have been, and continue, flapping in concert upon the resolution above commented on and characterized by the "Federationist". The tune is: "We are boring successfully"; "The labor leaders are being drawn our way"; "We almost won at New Orlean"; "The lie has been given to the Socialist Labor Party, the next convention of the A. F. of L. will sound the death knell and destroy the last vestige of pure and simple trade unionism". We may here dismiss the winglet that consistently subordinates tself to the labor flakirs to the point of fusing with them politically. Tho' the honesty revealed by its consistency deserves credit, yet it is so hopelessly visionary as to render hopless its appreciation of the crack over its head that the "Federationist" administers to it. Moreover its very sincerity makes it an object of pity, deserving rather of charity than derision.

Not so with the other winglet. The obvious dishonesty of its attitude towords the labor fakirs renders the language of the "Federationist" peculiarly savory. That winglet has, as its pin-feather Fred Long of Philadelinto the Union treasuries and "prestige" from the labor fakirs" by an attitude of obscene hostility towards the Socialist Labor Party: it lowered itself to the level of retailer of every slander that the fakirs set affoat against the S. L. P.: It strutted as THE especial "upholder of the Unions". And what happpened? It bestow upon it the contempt that ever is in store for "the doers of dirty work". The "Federationist" not only gives the lie direct to the claims of this winglet, not only exposes the set as film-flammers, but it rubs in the merited affront by pronouncing "enemies of the trade union movement" those who, as this set has done," declare that a so-called 'Socialist' resolution came near being adopted" ! ! ! Sic semper fraudibus.

The withdrawal by the American Win-

dow Glass Company (the trust) of the

5,000 shares of common stock given to

the Knights of Labor Window Glass Workers' Assembly, marks the collapse of another capitalist attempt to stifle the class struggle growing out of the conflicting interests of capitalists and labor-These stocks entitled the glass ers. workers to representation on the board of directors of the trust. They were given on the theory that with a part ownership in the stocks of the company and a representative on the board of directors the glass workers would labor exclusively in the interests of the trust. But the superior inducements, in the form of higher wages, granted by the independent manufacturers, and the attempt on the part of the trust to compel the removal of restrictions on output imposed by the glass workers on all their members, in and out of the trust, led the glass workers to see that stock ownership was merely a scheme to secure chean and intensified labor. The glass workers, accordingly, not very long ago, rebelled against the orders of their president, Simon Burns, who was also their representative on the board of directors, enforcing the scheme. The result is evident in the stock with drawal. Labor will not be put to sleep by the parcoties of capitalism. It realizes what is conducive to its interests in such cases and acts accordingly. Capitalism will have to concoct a better scheme to put down the irrepressible class struggle, if it can.

The independent sheet steel men are going to merge to protect themselves against the trust, with whom it is becoming more and more difficult to comnete. When the independence of capitalists is so precarious, what must that of the working class, which has no capital, be like?

REMEMBER



JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN-I hear nowadays a good deal against the "wage-system." It does seem to me as if some people can't distinguish between a good thing and its abuse.

UNCLE SAM-Where is the good thing? B. J.-Why, the wage system is a good thing enough, only it may be

abused. The abuses ought to be changed, not the thing itself. U. S.-Do you remember how offensive an odor there was near your neck

some weeks ago? B. J.-Yes, indeed. I had a big boil

there: it festered, and, of course, the odor wasn't good. U. S .- Would you call that odor simply the "abuse of a good thing, the

boil? B. J. (angrily)-You are guying me. U. S .- Would you, now? B. J.-No. indeed!

U. S .- Well, what you call "abuses" of the wage system are to the wage system what that bad odor was to the boll.

B. J .- But the boil was inherently bad thing, without one redeeming feat-U. S .- So is the wage swstem, ex-

actly. B. J. (very impatient)-Come, now,

what are you giving me? U. S .- I am giving you straight goods.

B. J.-Have you ever heard of a 'good boll?" U. S .- Not from the lips of any sens-

fble person. B. J.-Now, I've got you! Haven't you, though, heard of "good wages?" U. S .- Not from people who know what they are talking about. He who has depended on wages is like he who

is attacked by a boil. B. J .- Well, I would rather have good

wages than bad wages. U. S .- And so would I rather have a slight boil than a bad one. What you call bad wages is a case of a pretty bad boil; what you call good wages is the case of a slight boil-a boil that might have been worse but, fortunate-

B. J .- I guess you and I don't mean the same thing.

U. S .- We mean the identical thing; and you don't understand the thing, while I do.

B. J .- Well, explain it.

U. S .- If you can employ yourself. would you ask some one else for a job?

B. J.-Not I!

U. S .- If you do ask some one else for job, are you your own master? B. J.-I would remain my

master, or very near it, if I could change my employer at will. U. S .- By "changing," you mean to

change for the better? B. J .- Certainly.

U. S .- If you could only change for B. J .- Then I would be in hell's own hole.

U. S .- That is where the wageworkers are. See here; if you have no machinery to work with or land on which to work, could you get along?

B. J .- Not much. U. S .- What would you do then? B. J.-Hire myself out.

U. S .- To one who does own those things? B. J.-Yes.

U. S .- Do you imagine that the employer does not know your fix?

B. J .- Guess he does. U. S .- Do you imagine he won't take

dvantage of your fix? B. J. begins to look sheenish. U. S.-Especially when he knows that there are millions out of work?

B. J .- Certainly, he will take advanage of that. U. S .- Will he pay you for all that

you produce? B. J.-No. U. S .- He will keep a goodly portion

o himself? B. J.-Guess he will. U. S .- Stick, a pin there. Do you

think chattel slavery consisted in whipping your nigger? B. J. hesitates. U. S .- No; it consisted in the power

to compel a man to give you all he produced less that which he needed to live on. B. J.-Granted.

U. S .- And the wage system does

that and even worse. When sick or in old age, the "nigger" was cared for: but if the wage worker is sick, he will have to see to himself, and when he is old he is tree to commit suicide. B. J.-That's a pretty bed case.

U. S.-It is like any boil. The wage system consists in the private ownership of the things needed to produce the necessities of life. He who owns them holds the life and liberty of those who don't, that is, of his wage earners, in his hands. They are virtually, his shives

B. J.-But I thought that was the capitalist system.

U. S .- So it is. It is all one. When you look at the modern system of production and distribution from the point of view of the tenure of property, It is called the enpitalist system; when you look at it from the point of view. of the actual producers, it is the wage system, or system of wage slavery.

B. J.-Down with both!

U. S .- Down they shall.

B. J .- But how?

U. S .- By voting them out of power; by snowing the Democratic and Republican parties of these capitalists under an avalanche of Socialist Labor Party votes.

The Pulverizer Pulverized.

The "Irish World" of January 3, has. an article by Father L. A. Lambert, against Secialism with which it seems very much pleased. It is so pleased therewith that it heads the article: "Socialism Pulverized,"

The article lays down, as its basic principle of argumentation, a principle that is correct, refreshingly so, to wit, that in treating a subject one must deal with its principles as expounded by its most authoritative expounders. Nor does the article ignore the fact, nay it expressly aunounces it. that, on the subet of Socialism, Karl Marx is authoritative expounder. Now, how does the "Pulverizer" of Socialism exemplify his loyalty to a dialectic principle that he recognizes to be necessary to all in-telligent discussion, if honestly, or to all honest discussion if intelligently con-

The occasion for the "Pulverization" is a letter by D. O'Donnell of Frontenac, Kans., to the "Freeman's Journal," combating an article against Socialism, from the pen of Father Lambert, that had appeared in that paper. The first argument of the "Pulverizer" is:

He (O'Donnell) tells us that he is a Catholic and a Socialist, "as he un-derstands Socialism." In our article, derstands Socialism." which he criticizes, we did not combat Socialism as he understands it, for we know not how he understands it. We combated the principles of Socialism as formulated, explained and defended by its most accredited exponents and lead-

That's good! That's in fine with the principles above mentioned as indispenable to intelligent and honest discussion! It matters not 'how Mr. O'Donnell understands Socialism." it matters not value he means by Socialism and Socialist terms." How did Marx understand what did he mean. That's the ques-on. Now watch the "Pulverizer." Without even a line behind which t shelter one's surprise, the Pulverizer, immediately after the above passage, pro-

ceeds this wise: Our correspondent does not make it clear what he means by our "economic

system." It seems to us that by the Hold on "Pulverizer"! What need you care what your correspondent means"? What is that to you or anyone cise? Did you not justly relegate to limbo "how he understands" the subto limbo "Low are progressions, or ject of Socialism and its technique, or what he understands thereby? What dire need prompts you suddenly to take his "understanding" and "meaning" from the limbo you justly consigned both to? What stress of weather suddenly imels you to drop, ignore and disregard Karl Marx, the one and only accredited and authoritative exponader of Socialism, whose name you mention and acknowledge as such? He exactly what he means. Why lay him aside, upturn your own correct estab-lished principles of honorable and intelligent criticism, and seek to fathom Mr. O'Donnell's meaning of a Socialist term, and theory upon the subject, and thereby the same reason that Mr. O'Donnell's

are of no account, cut no figure whatever

in the consideration of Socialism?

The Pulverizer's dire state of may be inferred from such an performance. It requires no inference, lowever, when one follows him further through the mases of his pretentions Again and again he twits Socialism with lack of self-reliance, and, as against such Socialist tactical ness he utters such pearls of wisdom as these: "He whose shoes pinches and pains him is himself the proper person to remove it": "When you want a thing done, and can do it, do it yourself," etc.. etc. Always keeping Pulverizer's well expressed principles of criticism in mind. remembering that it is Socialism he is riticizing, not forgetting that he mentions Marx as the anthoritative expounder of Socialism, and, finally, aware of the Marxian slogan: "THE EMAN-CIPATION OF THE WORKING LASS MUST BE THE WORK OF THE WORKING CLASS ITSELF. alive to all this, what conclusion is one to draw other than that the copy of Marx, that Father Lambert possesses, is none other than the conv of the onecopy edition, formerly in the exclusive possession of the late Archbishop Corrigan, and from which that lamented prelate drew the startling information that Mary had recented? Father Lambert left Socialism un-touched in his "Pulverization." The

only thing that was thoroughly exposed and pulverized by him was himself. How mighty must not that cause be, how buzzsaw-like, that those who would monkey with it are put to such shifts as the Father Lambets, and left in such a plight as he!

Not until Father Lambert shall live up to the dialectic principle that he preaches as necessary to all intelligent honestly, or to all honest discussion, if intelligently conducted: and not until he shall have consigned to the Index Expurgatorius that copy of that one-copy "Corrigan edition of Marx" will be deserve to be treated otherwise than us a three-card-monte fakir.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear a grint under an assumed name will at anh such name to their communications order their own signature and address tone other will be recognized.]

mends The Monthly People.

Commends The Monthly People.
To The Daily and Weekly People:
Will you kindly send me 4025 more subeription blanks of The Monthly?
Would also appreciate very much if
ou could conveniently spare a few copas of the last issue, containing the
uticle "Things Chas-conscious Socialists. intend to distribute them one whose subscription I am

I feel proud of The Monthly People it is a veritable encyclopedia on the policial and economic questions of the day. It is the very best literary digest of ology. It contains the purest, the thiest, the most nourishing and de-us food for the mind. It really purhow is it possible to offer such erful, such an instructive publica a wonderful, such an instructive publica-tions at the insignificant rate of ten cents per year. My earnest desire and sin-cerest prayer is: Let this Lucifer his light so shine before men that they may see his pool work and glorify the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A. J. Goldman. Hackensack, N. J., Jan. 3, 1903.

Self-Explanatory.

To The Daily and Weekly People: ne time ago The Daily People published a letter from Brockton estab-lishing the fact that the Socialists of that city fused with the Democrats. 1 art the letter to Battles, the defeated adidate on the Republican ticket and he sends me enclosed reply. which speaks for itself. I personally got acquainted with Buttles when he here in Holyoke attending the Highway Association meeting, Sep-M. Ruther. Holyoke, Mass., January 5.

> Mayor's Office, City of Brackton, Mass. December 31, 1902.

Mority E. Ruther, Esq.: My Dear Sir-I wish to apologize to you for long delay in replying to your favor of December 18. Your letter was mishid and has just come to my no-

The result of election here ought about by a combination of mocrats and Socialists.

The Republican party voted solidly for me, but it is not large enough to best both the others.

Very truly yours. David W. Battles.

LETTER-BOX

Off-Hand Answers to Corre-

W. B., ST. LOUIS, MO .- If you connect passage: "The Lutheran reformation to absolute monarchy" in Engels ic Materialism" with the passage bat follows, you will perceive the meaning. Ingels draws a sharp line between two. of what is called the "Reforma and is generally known as the "Luth-Reformation" on the ground of Luther ne rearranted on the ground of Luther as started that reformation epoch. One ch Engels terms the "Lutheran Re-ation," the other branch he would term "Calvinistic Reformation." The forces "Calvinistic Reformation." The forces took hold of Lutheranism were the lifest powers, and these assumed to demine the religion of their subjects. The ces, on the other hand, that Calvin ap-lied to and mastered up were the proofs. In this sense Lutheranism was religion adapted to absolute monarchy," he kind of monarchy then in existence.

J. E. ST. LOUIS, MO .- As a central the supply of and the demand for an article regulates its price in the market. The mat-ter is found very fully explained, with all its variants, in Chapters L-III. of "Capital."

T. F. BOMERVILLE, MASS.—1st. There a demand for taking up again the on the Alliance.

2 There is no action to be taken in the matter by the Party, unless a motion is unde. In the nature of things, no motion would be forthcoming except adverse to the Party's Trades Union policy.

O. J. C. WOONSOCKET, R. L-1st. Yeur first question does not state facts enough to ve an answer on. "Not in sympathy with E. L. P. Trades Union policy" is too sgnc E statement. Be specific. Let's help vagne a statement. Be specific. Let's help you. There is the case of the miners' strike. The St. L. P. denounced Mitchell as a mis-lander, intentional or unintentional, of the Union. The Farty held from first to last that under his leadership the atrike would be an attas failure. And when, in the hour of victory, the politicians being all in a stew, he got the men to arbitrate, he proved Party's charge. An election being on ndering. They would have taken it all ick again after election. But, in the first what the worker gets into his alom not recoverable; and in the second place the proper political teaching having place the proper political teaching having here imparted at the time that workingmen are most receptive, would have made the strike a useful stepping stone. As it was all was lost. Mitchell preached "identity of interests" between employers and em-ployes, and delivered the Union to an arbi-tical board of capitalists and one notorious

REMEMBER ...

fakir Clark. Was the S. L. P. posture right or wrong. Where do you stand? Your question will be answered when you answer this.

2. Your second question belongs to the

G. E. B. of the S. T. & L. A. Prefer your

complaint there. O R. THOMASTON ME.-There is none Send for sample copies of The Weekly and of The Monthly People. Get subscribers and in that way you will be able to organ-

G. R. G., MILWAUKEE, WIS .- It is too way. All the capitalists don't want municagainst it. Some are against it. Others are not. The latest sample of the latter variety was furnished by the Kings County (Brooklyn) Grand Jury. It recommended on the 31st of last December the municipalization of street railways and other plants, to lower taxes and "for the benefit of the

W. W., BROOKLYN, N. Y .- That's just the superstition that underlies the false tactics of your Social Democracy. It is not true that, if out of touch with the Unions, a movement is out of touch with the working class. The reverse of the proposition is nearer to the truth. The overwhelming majority of the workingmen are not in the Some don't want to, having been sold out before, or having rebelled against the gougerism of the fakirs; others never were in and don't want to. Even as to those who are in the Unions, friendship to the ruling fakir does not endear a move

A. C. H., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.-Not a word either in your letter or the clipping you forward gives the remotest idea of the trade of that Journal, in other words its Shall need that.

S. S., NEW YORK .- You are on the right trail. Read carefully your Social Democratic literature, and you will find a decided lee-lurch about all the articles. There s not one of your party writers who is other than a phrasemonger: If they are not in some bourgeols radical movement it is be-cause they get more money from your State mmittee, or from the Volkszeltung corporation.

U. F., NEW YORK.-Look up any busi-

J. M. F., COLLINSVILLE, ILL -A can tious man, above all, a Socialist, will avoid the term "Overproduction." It is a misleading term. It implies greater production than people require. And that is an absurdity because want is general. On the other hand, "Underconsumption" states rather a condition of the people than a condition of the market. Hence it is a clumsy

D. T. C., NEW YORK .- A is a frivolous strempt. The obstinate oils and waters of dodges the fact; despises the Jews, but malevolent friflers and serious men cannot be reconciled. Let such individuals go their way; the S. L. P. will go its way, much relieved by their absence.

C. H. C., DENVER, COLO .- 1st. There was, before 1800, an organisation by the name of Socialistic Labor Party. It went off and on into local elections. It was wholly controlled by the Volksseltung and some other "old timers," who used it to raise funds with from Tom Platt. The thing ish fly temper-raises blisters; has exwent out of existence in 1800.

2d. Political party consisting of workingmen only may or may not be class conscious. Workingmen are not as naturally conscious of their class interests as are capitalists. If they were 9-10ths of the Socialist Movement's labors could be saved. A pure and simple Union Labor party is, as a matter of course, a class-unconscious af-

Other questions next time.

P. S. B., PROVIDENCE, R. L.-And jet we repeat, despite all such arguments: Stick to the class interests line of attack. It is the argument that will succeed. story is told of a certain ocean-crag that resisted all attacks, but trembled to the touch of the Asphodel flower, That Asphodel flower is the class interest argument. Superstitions, that resisted fire and sword, have trembled and gone down before its touch.

T. D. NEW YORK .- "The Workers Re is advertised in The People.

"The Difference" set forth in parallel colthe relation there is between umns in this paper. Communicate with of and the demand for an article Prank Hayek, 336 Duke street, St. Paul.

> T. CHICAGO, ILL.-When thes critics of Socialism come out with their ssays, they but make public their private

D. D., CHICAGO, ILL.—The circumstance that the Chicago "Socialist" inserts in the column of the votes polled for the so-called Socialist party, 1001 votes in Rhode Island is only a further evidence of of the fraudulency and balloonishness of the oncern. The 1001 R. I. votes were cast for the Socialist Labor Party of that state whose organization is affiliated with S. L. There is no bogus Socialist party in

A. E. P., BOSTON, MASS .- Whenever in find their intrigues falled they conclude that they are themselves the vic tims of some more successful intrigue. They will all look wise, or mad, or both and de-

> There is a Machiavellan plot Though every hare olfact it not.

F. L., DEER CREEK, OKLA.—On page 72, Report of Board of Supervisors of Westchester County, N. Y., Session of 1880, a the following:

Iterolutions presented to the Board of Supervisors, Westchester County, 1886, by Jon. See:

Resolved, That said Committee authorized to enter into a contract with lar and fifty cents were spent foragi taesponsible parties to erect a building in a suitable place on the country farm, which refuse altogether to issue a financial shall be so situated and constructed that it statement" (!!!!), can be flooded with water to the depth of Sanial then went on to say that at least six feet, and so arranged with apartments and platforms, that all persons committed as tramps or vagrants can be clai Democratic voters were knaves, placed therein and thereon, and when the grafters and asses;—be (Sanisi) dewater is turned on be compelled to ball or be aubmerged thereby. Said building, fixtures and all things pertaining thereto not that of the S. L. P;—he (Sanial) denied to exceed the cost of \$10,000."

LIGHT HAS BROKEN

"Every bad tendency will run its course, and Socialism will survive: then woe to the men ambitions and vile intrigues may have for an instant a rested its progress and smirch-

Philadelphia, Jan. 6 .- The comrades throughout the country are doubtless aware by this time of the salient features of the Sanial-show that took place in this city on Thursday evening, Decetaber 20. We must say we feel awfully sorry that we did not make any arrangements to take down the proceedings verbatim-but we did not anticipate the affair would turn out as instructively funny and as useful to the Socialist Labor Party as it did. We now give some further details.

The meeting took place in the big hall of the Labor Lyceum (Kangaroos speakeasy) at Sixta and Brown streets. It was advertised in the Kangaroo Tage-blatt, but "the masses" did not come. About forty to fifty men and women were

The chairman, Frank Jordan, in his opening remarks, said that the object of the meeting was to declare "the position of the Socialist Labor Party of Pennsylvania, a body of men 5,000 strong," and which position could be summed up briefly as follows: "We stand by the principles of the Socialist Labor Party as they were practiced in the years 1889-1896 to 1898. We reserve to ourselves the right to criticize the trade union movement, but we shall not be hostile to it; we believe that our principles are correct, but we do not think ourselves infallible, and hence we shall be broad-minded." etc., etc.

He thereupon introduced Sanial. The alleged subject of the lecture was "Class Struggle." Sanial started up and was soon talking about the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. Said he in substance:

"I have been myself the author of the declarations of the S. T. & L. A., and I ought to know what was meant by them; and I declare that never was the intention of the originators of the Alliance to array one portion of the proletariat against the other as it is practiced by the Alliance now-the object was to organize the unorganized and by good and sensible management become the model organization for others to follow and copy our methods -but fight?-never! The whole thing was perverted by De Leon for his own purposes. And De Leon! What a monstrosity. Himself a Jew, he persistently uses them to promote his own interests; debauches them into mere ward beelers to boom him in the Sixteenth Assembly District among the middle class storekeepers (he himself has no other name for his workers but heelers). He is a most contemptible intriguer, and it is as natural for him to weave an intrigue as for a rat to dig a hole and for a spider to weave a web. He has a regular Spantraordinary powers of appropriation and impudence; has transformed the Socialist Labor Party into his personal spies and imps; is constantly trying to push others into committing mistakes, and this was practically at the bottom of the trouble in 1899, when he used the stupid article on taxation of a man who did not know anything about economics (Grunzig) to drive out of the party the whole Volkszeitung. And-what impudence!-to accomplish this he made use of a scientific principle that was practically discovered by me (!!) in 1802 about retail prices not being affected by fluctuations of wholesale prices. Grunzig should have been taught better economics and not insulted as he was by De Leon. The question for the Volkszeitung in 1899 was simply to

get rid of De Leon and nothing else." Proceeding, Sanial said that the whole machinery of the party having fallen into J. H., ST. PAUL, MINN.-You will find the hands of "De Leon and his Kuhn," they instituted "a regime of infamous Tammany ways. De Leon prevented Debs from becoming a member of the Socialist Labor Party (!!!) out of sheer jealousy, and virtually drove him cuto starting his Social Democracy. He started the Daily People for his own purposes, just as he organized Section New York for his own purposes. I realized," Sanial went on to say, "that the party went wrong when I came back frome a rance. In my report about my mission in France I hinted to that effect talking about leaders and leadership, but De Leon struck out that part of it. I then made up my mind to retire from effairs and leave it for the rank and file to awaken. I did not care to assume leadership in the matter.

"Since then a regime of terror has been instituted, DeLeon has found it necessary to get rid of his former bodyguard (of spies and imps?) Vogt and the rest. De Leon has become the Marat; Kuhn the Robespierre, and The Daily People the Guillotine. And as to Brower, why, he is the worst pure and simple labor fakir in existence. They killed the Abendblatt. got \$6,000 out of it, and are running The People with it. They started that paper without cash. I fought it at the convention, but could not prevail, as De Leou was afarid to be laughed at by the Kangs. And now things have come to such a pass that, according to the last published financial report of the N. E. C., only one doltion during six months, and now they

Sanial then went on to say that De Leon said that the 300,000 Social Democratic voters were knaves, nied that. De Leon said that the rank

of Pennsylvania should get in touch with the S. D., exchange views, learn to know each other better, exchange speakers, cultivate confidence in each other with a view to final union, as in France, and that union should not be shoved off any further than the next important election. With this the lecture on "Class Struggle" closed. Discussion followed in which two sets of Kangs took part.

First set-the intellectuals in their camp: Werner, De Metzler and one or two others-were of the opinion that De Leon was rather roughly handled and probably unjustly so, but they were glad to unite. Second set—the workers, or the heelers, if, you please, Barnes, Long and Parker, while not expressing any hostility to the amalgamation, tried to wildly tease Sanial and thereby satisfy a feeling of revenge toward a former enemy, who was now on his knees begging them for refuge, but, as it was not meant seriously, they allowed Sanial to dodge, which he did.

Sanial said in the course of his lecture that the S. D. P. delegation in Paris disgraced the S. D. P. by entering into a deal with the Millerandists to obtain a seat in Congress. . Barnes questioned the fact that such a deal was actually made, to which Sanial retorted that that is not important, and the question is, does Barnes approve of the Kautsky resolution, to which Barnes rejoined that that is immaterial and the question of a dicker is important. Neither of them pressed their points though, and both looked very pleasant. Werner was so happy at the iden of going through a second uniting process that he wanted to know why not unite at the next February elections, to which Sanial retorted that those elections are not so very important, to which Wer ner replied that a mayoralty election was important and Sanial answered: "Well, you don't expect to elect a mayor, any how, though I wish you would; let us not be in a hurry, let us get bester acquainted with each other first and then unite," etc. Werner observed, in the course of his re marks that "those De Leonites are simply unbearable; they will never admit defeats and will continue fighting with the same vigor and enthusiasm when there are only three of them left-they never count either their own nor their enemy's num-

Fred Long said that the principles of the S. T. & L. A. were correct, but the men behind them perverted them, that they, the Kangs, are practicing those principles now with immense success, so much so that the time is at hand when the treasuries of the trades unions will be transformed into auxiliaries to the cam paign fund of the S. D. P.

Parker wanted to know why Sanial kept mum for the last two years? Sanial unswered he does not believe in leadership

On the whole, it was apparent that the active leaders of the Kangs are not overjoyed at the prospects of "union of but they do not dare to go on forces, record before their following as being against "union and peace." It was also plain that those leaders are fully aware that that body, "5,000 strong," is a mere myth, and that a gold brick is being dealt to them, but, as they expect to deliver that gold brick in its original shape and and form to their dupes, there was no

valid reason why they should object to it. The above, we believe, will suffice to give a true picture of the proceedings. How the man has fallen! He repeated every exploded slander against the S. L. P. and De Leon that the crooks have been uttering for these many years, and which he himself fought against. He now comes down to their level. The S. L. P. comrades present did not take part in the affair (this, though, did not prevent Sanial from referring to us as "De Leon's spies and imps"). The man was too indecent and silly to dignify him with a reply, and as the audience was wholly of Kangaroos, it could not serve any

When the show was over we left the hall with mixed feelings of supreme contempt and pity for the man on whose mental and moral makeup the cruel and fiercely waging class struggle has made such appalling ravages; with a feeling of joy over the splendid opportunity that fate has given into our hands to drive the last nail into the coffin of and bury deep and forever the specie Kanglet; and with a feeling of boundless pride at the fact of ourselves being part and parcel of the immortal S. L. P., whose hardships are worthy to be endured by men; whose struggles are ennobling and whose victories are sweet.

The show also forcibly brought home to us the immense value of an ash barrel in a decently managed household. Press Committee

Section Philadelphia, S. L. P. (Now read Lucien Sanial's letters of resignation from the Socialist Labor Party.)

Finis. The necessity of a "business readjust

ment" seems to impress other capitalists

than J. J. Hill. But none of them bas, as yet, suggested that the "readjustment should be made at Labor's expense. This Richard J. Wilson, one of the largest cotton factors in the United States, does says: "The danger that looms darkest on our financial and commercial horizon is that which is an outcrop of labor conditions in this country. It costs too much to producecause the price of labor is too high. . . Contrary to the general impression, we annot compete in many lines of production with the cheaper labor of Europe. It folows, therefore, that our cost of production is too great, and this, in my opinion, is the chief business danger immediately fore us. Holding these views, I do see reason to apprehend that the prosperity of our country will slacken, especially in our exports.". How will Labor view "pros perity" now? To think that after getting nothing but intensified toll, higher cost of living, and less wages than formerly out of prosperity, the working class should that. And he advised that the S. L. P. have to be readjusted to a still lower basis! he said, I defy any member of the old fected.

RETORT COURTEOUS

O'Fihelly Answers McCartney and Other "Honorable Men."

The following is from the Rockland (Mass.) Independent of December 26, 1902. It is the conclusion of a sweeping challenge to debate made by the Rev. F. O. MacCartney, and accepted by Jere O'Fihelly. The other incidents are well known to our readers, having been fully set forth in an extensive communication from Comrade Jeremiah

"O'Fihelly's Answer." "A Pointed Reply to Representative

MacCartney's Interview. "To the Editor of the Independent:

"With your permission I will give your readers a few facts relative to the debate between MacCartney and O'-Fibelly, (which did not take place) and the causes that led up to the challenge. In this connection the following letter mailed to Mr. MacCartney may be o interest:

" 'Abington, Mass., Dec. 11, 1902. Rev. F. O. MacCartney:

'Dear Sir-In relation to an interview purporting to be from you in the Times of December 8, I wish to inform you that unless I receive from you on or before December 16 a renudiation of that interview I will presume that you were correctly reported and will act accordingly.

" 'Respectfully yours,

" 'Jeremiah O'Fihelly.' "I have not heard from him yet, so I don't think I am violating the rules of politeness in giving the following to the public..

"Mr. MacCartney, in not repudiatingthat interview, concedes that he was correctly reported, and also admits that he did make a 'sweeping challenge' to debate with any one opposed to his party. I am not a very ardent admirer of 'the immortal John L. Sullivan' or others in the same sphere of action, but, leaving aside my doubt that Mr. Sullivan was correctly quoted by the Rev. Mr. MacCartney, I think that Mr. Sullivan's worst enemy would never charge that he ever allowed a chip that he had placed on his shoulder to be knocked off by any one.

"I can therefore see no good reason why Mr. MacCartney, who allows a chip to be knocked off his shoulder, should quote Mr. Sullivan, and, by implication, have us think he is like ?"c. Sullivan, for Mr. Sullivan was not a craven. Mr. MacCartney also says that the S. L. P. got votes where we had no organization, and, of course, by implication that his party did not get any votes that way. 'Tis not necessary to go outside of Plymouth county to find instances where his party got votes where they had no organization, or, having it, did not use it as required by

"He also says that 'we are trading on his party's reputation.' I should hope not. The reputation of the S. L. P. borne out by the official records, is that if he bit at me, his fate might be form since its inception as a political party, and never allowed a compromise of its principles by any of its condidates or members. Contrast that with Mr. MacCartney's party. There are places where his party had more names than there are years since its inception, and, as for the platforms, each member of that party has a platform of his own, the only plank in common being, 'Get votes, no matter how.' So we find their candidates nominated or indorsed by one or all of the other parties, and as was seen in Rockland, its members are allowed to be candidates for public office with any name except their own. or no name at all. I can assure your readers that the S. L. P. will never deserve that reputation. I think it is lar meetings every Friday evening, too bad that the reverend gentleman thought discretion the better part of valor. A lot of his adorers would like very much to silence me for all time. and they think that their idol could do it. Mr. MacCartney apparently thinks that it never changed its name or platsimilar to the dog made famous by Oliver Goldsmith. However, I may say that he lifted me out of a very deep hole by declining to debate.

"The debate, if it did take place, would not be like the farcical performance in Whitman over a year ago. There would be no admission fee and the expenses would come rather heavily on the few who support the S. L. P., and, while I don't doubt but there are a sufficient number of individuals who would be glad to pay our side of the expenses for the satisfaction of hearing the debate, the S. L. P. is too self-respecting to accept such monles.

"Mr. MacCartney made two serious mistakes during the campaign; one was the Nolan incident referred to in the Independent at the time, and the mistake of supposing that, as there were no S. L. P. buttons in his audience, it would be safe to act the cowardly part of one who would like to pose as a hero, and issue a challenge that he had no intention of backing up. His friend and co-laborer, the Rev. C-Grady, was more careful, but he ad the red buttons staring in his face from the front seats, and, by the way, some were manipulating pencil and notebook. He had good reason to expect that, if he issued a sweeping challenge, he would be picked up then and there, so

parties to dispute or question any of my statements.'

"The editor complimented me for my

courteous letter to Mr. MacCartney, but, in the light of the following, perhaps she is mistaken. Mr. MacCartney and his party make a general assertion that the S. L. P. has no weapon but 'vile personal abuse' and 'mudslinging.' Alonzo M. Dennettt, of Middieboro, their candidate for secretary of the commonwealth, in 1901, in a personal letter to me calls the S. L. P. 'can'tankerous.' James A. Donovan, the present secretary of the MacCartney Club in Rockland, uses the following adjectives in reference to the S. L. P. and its members: 'Malicious, vindictive, illiterate, and nefarious, 'By a foul and abusive stream of invect vice. I think that, in the face of those statements from such 'honorable men' the editor will have to amend that editorial. Respectfully.

"Jeremiah O'Fihelly. 'Abington, Mass., Dec. 22, 1902."

Hub Shows No Diminution of Socialist Labor Party Activity.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 4 .- A largely attended meeting of the general committee in charge of the grand fair to be held in Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton street, Boston, for the benefit of The Daily People, was hel at Socialist Labor Party headquarters, 1105 Tremout street, last Friday evening.

Ail those who have had the pleasure of attending the pienics and other entertainments under the auspices of the Scandinavian Socialist Club of Boston. may rest assured that the coming fair, Japuary 29, 30, and 31, will be worthy of their patronage and that of all who desire to help in paying off the debt of our official organ, The Daily People, will be given a worthy opportunity to do so.

The main decorations of the ball will be the elegant pastel picture of Karl Marx, in massive frame, dimensions, 5 1-2x4 feet. This celebrated picture is the property of Section Boston and will be loaned to the fair committee, It ans decided to decorate the picture and and as chief motto, the author's grand declarations, "Workingmen of All Countries, Unite."

Members of the party and sympathiz-

ers who can in anyway assist the fair committee are requested to communicate with the secretary, D. Enger, 1196 Tre mont street, Roxbury, or attend its regu-S. L. P. headquarters, room one, 1165 Tremont street.

Section Boston held its regular meet ing last Thursday evening. During the past month twelve new members were admitted. Receipts and expenditures amounted to about \$700. Full financial report will be published in The Daily and Weekly People. Comrades Young, Fitzwald and Stev-

ens, were eppointed a committee from section to attend as delegates to meetings of the Scandinavian Socialist Club committee, organized to further the ne cessary arrangements for success of the grand fair under the auspices of the Massachusetts State Committee, Socialist Labor Party. Games, refreshments, entertainment and dancing will be provided. Tickets at ten cents each, are selling rapidly.

The press committee, Section Boston, held its second regular meeting at 1165 Tremont street, Sunday morning at 10 a. m. Various members reported initial steps had been taken for the organization of their districts. Forty-three new subscriptions for The Monthly People were reported, and lists handed to laterary Agent Bombach, for transmission to Daily People. Canvassers who know of subscribers who do not receive their paper regularly are requested to furnish name, address and date of subscription to Literary Agent Bombach, that the matter may be attended to.

All members of this committee are re quested to attend and report to the next regular meeting, Sunday, January 11, 10 a. m., room one, 1165 Tremont

Arrangements, looking toward a State conference, under the anspices of the Massachusetts State Committee, to be held next March, for the purpose of bringing together all active members of the Party in the State to further propeganda work in this State is being per

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S. T. & L. A. LOCAL No. 207, Hartford, Conn., meets every second Thursday at S. L. P. hall. Visitors are welcome.

TRADES AND SOCIETIES.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION , Branch 2, Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J. meets first and third Sundays of morth at St. Louis hall, 443 Atlantic avenue,

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION. S. L. P., Branch 1. meets second and fourth Su days of each month at 10 o'clock a. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Subscription orders

taken for the Scandinavian Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren." SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P .- The County Committee, representing the Sections, meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P., meets every third Friday at 8 p. m., at 93 Prospect street, Jersey City. Secretary, George P. Herrscraft, 92 Prospect street, Jersey City. YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274. S. T. and L. A., meets every first and third

Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at 2 to 4 New Reads street. Secretary, Ed McCormack. SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P., meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P.

hall, 892 Main street. SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly district. Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at club rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool parlor open

every evening. SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P., headquarters and free reading room, 205 1-2 South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, S p. m., 107 1-2 North Main street. The People agent. L. C. Holler, 205 1.2 South Main street.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR Party meets every second and fourth Saturday evenings, at S. L. P. headquarters, 349 State street, Ernest T. Oakley, Organizer, 17 Wooster Pl. Westville branch meets every third Tuesday, at St. Joseph's hall.

SECTION CLEVELAND, O., S. L. P., holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at 356 Ontario street, top floor. BUFFALO, N. Y., Section Eric County, S.

L. P., meets first and third Saturdays, 8 p. m., in Fforence Parlors, 527 Main, near Genesce street. Everybody welcome. PIONEER MINED ALLIANCE, L. A. 343. S. T. & L. A., meets every Tuesday, S p. m., at headquarters, 119 Eddy street, San Francisco, Cal. Free reading room. Vis-

itors are welcome. Propaganda meetings at Pythian Castle every Sunday night at 8 o'clock. SECTION CHICAGO, S. L. P., meets every, Sunday at 3 p. in. at Horan's Hall, 255 South Heisted street, corner of Harrison. street. Public lectures every Sunday. Henry Sale, Organizer, 43 Ashland Rou-levard. Agent for The People, Felix Hanzel, 1322 South 41st avenue.

SECTION CANTON, O., S. L. P., meets second and fourth Sundays at 2 p. m., in Union hall, 118 North Fiedmont street.

in Union unit, 118 North Fledmont street.
All are welcome. Discussion invited.
SECTION SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, S. L.
P.—Headquarters, 1514 First avenue, ucar
Pike street. Meets Wednesdays, 8 p. m.
S. T. & L. A. meets Mondays at 8 p. m.
Wm. H. Walker, Financial Sec'y, 733 Fifteenth avenue.

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The workingman, who begins to grasp the significance of the class struggle and desires to fit himself with the knowledge necessary for a militant Socialist, is often at a loss to know what literature to read first. To aid and direct him, the Labor News Company recommends the following elementary books, to be read in the orden given:

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2. Reform or Revolution? 3. Socialism, br McClura.

25 cents.

5. The Capitalist Class. G. The Class Struggle

7. The Socialist Republic. Each of these books contains 32 pages and is sold at 5 cents. We will mail the seven books, postpaid, to one address, for

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OFFICIAL.

W. S. Corbin, Secretary, 70 Colborne NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY— 2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's liter-ary agency)

Notice.—For technical reasons, no Party subcouncements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdaya, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE, COMMITTEE Regular meeting held Monday. January 5, at 2-6 New Reade street. Absent, E Forbes. John J. Kinneally in the chair. The financial report for the week ending December 20 showed receipts 201; expenditures, \$71.52. For the week ending Qe-27, receipts, \$38.50; expenditures. For the week ending January

Communications: From Section Lynn, Mass., relative to a compinint against 8. E. C., ruled upon sometime ago, the section explaining how it came about that they did not submit all their did not submit all their evidence. Sait Lake City, Urah, reporting that section refused to second proposition section Lincoln, Neb., to have an inconsin S. E. C., stating that at present they are unable to send out a canvasce aultable man can now be had. From Se-attle, Wash., reporting expulsion of E. M. Clyde for treason and slander of Party s. From Section Minnespolis, Minn. s full report of the work done during the past year; also reporting election of of-ficers and resignation from the Party of H. B. Fay, who thereupon began to ad-dress Kangaroo meetings. From Cieve-land. O., recommending the adoption of an imprint for all printing done by the Labor News Company, a matter that has already been in being looked after. contemplation and is

From Illinois S. E. C., reporting that convention of S. L. P. of Illinois will be held on January 18. held on January 18, at Chicago; also saking for suspension of Section Jackretary was requested to inform the S. E. C. that charges must be brought in proper form. The hour having grown very late, the recording secretary, J. Hammer, was compelled to leave and R. Katz chosen

extensive correspondence from Los Angeles, Cal., bearing upon charges made but the section and the section's an swer thereto, was taken up and discu in all its bearings. It was decided to Gilhaus and R. Kats, to prepare a draft of the decision based upon the conclusions arrived at and submit the same at the

It was decided to submit to a general of the Party membership the ques-of representation at the International ialist Congress at Amsterdam, for the m that the N. E. C. cannot, in view of what has happened at the late Paris Courses, take it for granted—as used to be done in the past—that the Party desires sentation at Amsterdam. tions Lynn, Mass., Lawrence, Mass.

Cincinnati, O., and Richmond County, N. T., reported election of officers. communications bearing upon gen eral Party work were received from Pitts-burg. Pa., Pawtucket, R. I., Chicago, Ili. arg. Pa., Pawtucket, H. L., and other pringfield, Ill., Redlands, Cal., and other

Adjourned until Friday, January 16. Recording Secretary, pro tem.

- STATE COMMITTEE; S. L. P. TO . THE STATE SECTIONS.

To the Sections of the Socialist Labor

The State Executive Committee begs to ilt the following for your earnest con ation. The late elections have shown lvely that the propaganda conducted Socialist Labor Party is beginning bear fruit that things really begin to wage-workers against Socialism is down, that the sympathies of a con-le portion of the wage-working class ly won by Socialism. But the be derived from those elections a not end there. It is also obvious that sation and direct those sympathies the agencies of capital. To be spacific, mean this: Unless the sympathizers of tallsm are made to see in the first ocialism are made to see in the Socialist abor Party the only organization that means to redeem, and is enpable of reeasy matter to sidetrack them and them back into; capitalist shamth Beckelist triamings. To obviste this, must reach with our press and litera-re as big a portion of the Working Clara-possible; we must make clear to the as possible; we must make clear to the wage-workers that unless they keep a sharp solvent for the practical workings of a barp that promises to abolish wage-slavery, hey are sure to be thrown from the frying on into the fire.

Along these lines our agitation has been argely conducted up till now, and must be

afucted, and more intensely so, from now The epportunities offered by our Party see, The Daily, Weekly, and Monthly Peoe, for that work are unexcelled, and unless make the best of those opportunities we ally so se regards The Monthly. Its ation effect, is bound to be immense and encappees should make it the essient the world to put it into the hands of very wage-worker who at all cares to bout anything. We suggest that a atic effort be made by all sections to ell the subscription list of The Monthly; fact, we really believe that the spread-t of The Monthly should be the paramount at the business meetings of the secevery member that the spreading of onthly is the work that he is in the Every section should have a

worth trring. It is to the effect that the he to be put on be road, canvass subscriber for The Monthly and Weekly, sell literature and gather general information about the lay of the land in respective localities so that when an organizer is sent over the same field later on, he will have certain data and material to work on. This plan is already being tried in New York State. There is no doubt but that if an experienced canvasser can be procured that work of im-mense value to the Party could be done with very little or no expense, inasmuch as the canvasser will get commission on new business and on renewals secured for covering all his expenses if he is at all the have to guarantee a certain minimum wage to such a ennymeser, at least for the firs few weeks, in order to give him a fals chance to get more proficient in the work. We therefore suggest that each section report to us at the earliest possible date the amount per week it expects to contribute toward the canvasser's fund. We also suggest that the sections carefully go over the field in their own localities, and if they find willing to undertake the work, his name submitted to the State Comp

so as to enable it to make a choice and get Aside from this, we call your attention to the fact that the indebtedness must be paid before the Party can have its hands free to conduct its agitation in a manner that the situation requires. Of the two plans proposed and already acted upon by proposition of the Washington State Com-League-we think the letter the most feasithat each and every section in the State it without delay, and the financial secretaries or People agents shall see to it that the payments are made promptly. not do a bit of good to enroll in the League and relax in payments.

When we consider the effect that the shore outlined work is bound to have on the local Party organizations, in instilling new life in the business meetings of the sections, making it possible for every one agitation work instead of as it largely was the case until now, to look up to a few smooth tongued loca! stars as the "main who are pushing the party, whereas they, the rank and file are simply there to occasionally furnish the dough; when we further consider that this manner of agitation will necessarily instill in every one of the rank and file a feeling of personal restitlity for the destinies of the party we cannot belp but say: Comrades, here is our chance, let us grasp it. We request the

Secretary. P. O. Logan Station, Philadelphia.

SECTION CHICAGO, SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

For the State Executive Committee, S. L.

To the Sections of Illinois, Greetings Comrades: Section Chicago has been in many fights. We are in another now. OOn account of its having been the seat of the State Committee, Chicago has been regarded as the citadel that must be captured by every enemy the party has had in this State in recent years. Whatever differences, whatever grievances the early Kangaroos and the recent seceders may have had, all agreed on one line of action: that was, to get into the offices, get hold of the party's property, and the party treasury, and then haul out, leaving not a stick of property or a cent behind. Each alike has then on the money stolen from the Socialist Labor Party, set up another party, claiming the party's name. And each has nominsted a bogus ticket, which we have been compelled to fight at the next election. This is just the position we are in at the present time. Seventy-five per cent. of the vote of the State is

located in Chicago. Comrades, our fight is your fight, we need money to hire lawyers to fight the bogus ticket. To whip them in Chicago this spring will settle the matter. On the other hand, should they win, because of our financial inability to put up a good fight, it will mean another contest at Springfield in 1904. It will cost \$150 to \$200 to whip them and get our ticket on the ballot. About \$50 of this is pledged, for the rest we are obliged to call on the sections to help us. We must have whatever you can monage to send us not later than March 1. Kindly send all money to the State Secretary, Comrade Will W. Cox, P. O. Collinsville, Ill., who will remit to Section Chicago.

By Order of Section Chicago, Socialist Labor Party.

Henry Sale, Organizer.

MASS MEETING ON IN DETROIT. Daniel De Leon will speak at Bamlet Hall, on Griswold street and Grand River Saturday evening, January 17, at 8 o'clock

sharp.
Subject: "The Future of the Wage Working Class and the Tactics Necessary to Accomplish its Emancipation." All are inwited to attend.

ATTENTION, ST. LOUIS!

Daniel De Leon, editor of Dally and Ninth and Market streets, on Wednesday, January 21, at 8 p. m. Wage-workers, es-pecially renders of The People, are requested to attend.

Section Syracuse (N. Y.) will hold a progressive encire party in Clinton Hall on January 30 at 8 p.m. Tickets 10 cents each. Local readers of The Weekly People are invited to attend. A good time is as-sured. Refreshments will be served withat the piedge is kept.

art from this, and parallel to it, anout extra charge.

'intertainment Committee,

AS TO N. E. C.

To The Daily and Weekly People .-Noticing that there is an apparent de-sire to discuss the forms of our organization, especially in reference to the qual-ification of a national committeeman, I should like to suggest the following amendments to the constitution: First: The seat of the N. E. C. shall be the city of changed by referendum of the whole party, each national convention of the S. L. P. the United States shall be divided into seven dis Each district shall contain nearly an equal number of S. L. P. members. How ever, no State shall be sub-divided. Third: By referendum cach district shail elect a section for the seat of the district. section shall elect a district board of five members who shall conduct the affairs of said district. A national committeeman shall be elected from each district and on election shall take up his residence at the committeeman elected shaft resign his memberalip in his section, taking out a membership card at large. He shall be subject to recall by referendum of the whole party or by his district. Fifth: A national committeeman shall be elected for a period of four years, two retiring annually, one during the year of a national election. The national committee of the nearest districts to seat retiring first. Sixth: Upon the expiration of the term of the national convention the district board shall call for ceipt of nominations the list shall be printed in the official organ. The names those signifying their assent shall be submitted to the referendum of the district.

Now, comrades, as to the above, it avoids the charge of localism. It would be a representive body in the fullest sense of the word. The N. E. C. should be an executive body. The national convention and sections the deliberative bodies. The projeby any taxable interest. The slave pens of one place are as equally wretched as an-

Hoping that the best plan wins, but feeling sure that "every bad tendency will run its course, and Socialism will survive. Vernon F. King.

Holland, Mich., Jan. 4.

To The Daily and Weekly People, -After reading the two letters under the heading "As to the N. E. C.," the one in the Sunday People of December 28, 1902, and the other in the issue of January 2, 1903, signed A. Metzler and K., from New York and Philadelphia, respectively, I decided to write a letter on the same subject. The two comrades (for comrades I presume they says there is not, neither can there be any Democracy in the 8. L. P., while the other says there is a Democracy in the S. L. P., and a most thorough one at that.

Now here is the way I reason on this "What is Democracy? Webster says 'It means government by the people; a form of government in which the supreme power is lodged in the hands of the people collectively, or, in which the He adds that 'Such was the government of

"Methinks, if this be true, when that Athenian government fell, Democracy, pertains to governments, fell also, and has

never been resurrected. "Now, as to organization, and, especially, the S. L. P., I am not at all backward in saying that the S. L. P. ought to, and must, democratic, before it can become part of a Socialist Republic; but, the fact is plain that, at the present time Democracy does are two comrades taking opposite positions. This is not democracy. To quote the correct conclusion reached by Comrade K., when the rank and file, in fact, all mem-bers of the S. L. P. become so thoroughly drilled and disciplined so as to act like one man, then and not until then, can we say there is thorough Democracy in the S. L. P. I repeat that this point must be reached before the S. L. P. can be victorious and not until they do, will they have sufficient power to overthrow the capitalist system introduce the Co-operative Common wealth.

class interested and instincted majority, I think the experience of the past has taught the S. L. P. that the middle class interests and middle class instincts are not in har my with the principles of the S. L. P. and that that element should not be permit ted to grow until it becomes the majority, but it should be clipped in time to save the in the past, for this middle class and middle class instincted membership (which the S. L. P. is far from being rid of yet), has been the source of most all its trouble in the past, and thorough Democracy cannot exist in the S. L. P. until it is rid of them. "I do not mean to say that it is impos sible for a member of the middle or capi talist class to be a true member of the S. L. P., but they must (to quote Comrade Brown belong, and these, I am sure, will never to be the majority; but the worse man and the one who drives Democracy from the S. L. P. is the wage slave with

is sharp, is a spy in the S. L. P. army. a war, and must have a well disciplined are given the discipline to go by. Should then, like cowards, throw up their hands when in the midst of a contest and resign, even though it is the majority re-fusing to be disciplined? No: but like in 1899, July the 10th, they should be true to principle, that principle that lives in the bosom of every true revolutionist, and knock out, if necessary, the majority with clubs. But an ounce of prevention is worth

middle class instincts. This man is shrewd,

Democracy in the S. L. P. "I agree with Comrade K. that Democ racy must be the basis of a true revolu-Canade Metzier that it must be class rule, but the S. L. P., while it is lighting for a class, does not include all that class in the organization; therefore, the S. L. P. Democracy. But the S. L. P. aust be democratic before it can dominate the class it i

no better time than now-and establish

Collinsville, Ill., January &

MEETING OF MISSOURI STATE COM-MITTEE.

Blisbarrow in the chair; Danner ab sent without excuse; the minutes of previ-ous meeting adopted as read; old committee adjourned. The following new committee was installed: Charles Wipperman, Charles Grupp, William Bilsbarrow, H. M. Gra-ber, H. J. Poelling, George Danner, E. C. Dickermann. Election of officers re iam Bilsbarrow : financial secretary. Charles Wipperman; recording secretary H. M. Graben: state secretary, E. Dickermann. Communication from Louis Krub, through Comrade De Leon, requesting secretary to communicate with Mr. Krub. Motion adopted to send minutes of State Committee meeting to People, requesting that same be published Motion adopted that committee meet on first Thursday of each month. Motion adopted to innugurate a State agitation secretary instructed to draft an appeal for funds for State agitation purposes to be sent to members and sympathizers throughout the State. Balance on hand, \$10.40; recelpts, \$1.20 total, \$11.60; no expenses; balance band, \$11.60. H. M. Graber, Recording Secretary. St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 2,

L. A. 252, S. T. & L. A.

A special meeting of L. A. 252, S. T. & L. A. was held at Socialist headquarters on Sunday, December 28, 1902, with Com rade Henry Kuhn in the chair,

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with, owing to the absence of the secretary. Comrade M. Weiss was elected secretary pro tem. delegate to D. A. 40 reported, as did the delegates to the recent Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance convention. The reports were received and acted upon.

A committee consisting of Comrades Marin and Welss was elected to arrange for Sunday lectures, also to act as an agitation ommittee. The L. A. meetings are to be held every second and fourth Sunday after the lectures

Comrades Kohre, Martin and Signorowitz sere elected a committee on finance. retary was instructed to urge upon the members of the various assemblies to join H. Welss.

Secretary, pro tem.

Section Tacoma. Wash., with headquar ers at Fawsett block, corner C and Fifteenth streets, holds public lectures every

Sunday evening at 8 p. m. The following officers have been elected for the term from January 1 to July 1: J. M. Lee, organizer; C. M. Carlson, re cording secretary : H. P. Jorgensen, financial secretary : G. Rush, treasurer : Robert Macdonald, literary agent; C. M. Carlson, agent for The Weckly, Monthly and Daily

SECTION BOSTON'S OFFICERS. The following have been elected to office br Section Boston, for the ensuing term of

six months: James F. Stevens, organizer; William H. Carroll, recording secretary; Frank Bohm bach, literary agent; Gustav Kleindienst, treasurer; George Xelson, financial secre

ATTENTION, BUFFALO! Seturday evening, January 17, Comrade B. Reinstein will lecture at the regular eting of the section to be held in same The subject is: "Knowledge is Pow er." The lecture will be opened at 8.p. m leaving the balance of the evening for trans action of business of the section. The readers of this paper are invited to attend bott

A public debate with a young intellectua opponent of Socialism will be held in Labor Lyceum on February 15. The particulars will be made known later.

DAILY PEOPLE AUXILIARY LEAGUE. The undersigned members have agreed to pay weekly the sums opposite their names and hereby enroll Section Toronto, Canada, as a member of The Daily People Auxiliary League: Charles A. V. Kemp 5 cents Bertha G. Kemp 5, W. McMullen 5, Charles Woodley 10, Charles Doukin 5, W. Well Winter 5. L. M. Hephurn 10, Arthur Gos H. Tripp 10, P. Kemp 10, L. Shipp 5, A Corbin 10, H. S. James 5, C. Shipp 5 Thomas Wiltse 5, R. A. Sabistou 10, S

Fedter 5.
Mrs. Mary Ballhaus, agent Daily People Auxiliary League, 38 Farley avenue, Toronto, Canada.

BUMMONB.

New York, January 12, 1903. The Grievance Committee of Section New York hereby summons the below-W. Dexter, Tenth Assembly District

Brooklyn.

Joel B. Friedman, Thirtieth Assembly District, New York.

A. Ulrich, jr., Thirtieth Assembly Dis

trict. New York. A. M. Mulrhead, Twenty-eighth Assembly District, New York,

to appear before the committee on Friday January 30, 1903, at 8 o'clock p. m., at No Reade street (top floor), there to 6 New answer charges made against them by the rganizer of the section. They are required to file answer by

written communication on or before January 30, 1903, or appear in person before the committee at the time specified. tion New York, Socialist Labor Party. Charles C. Crawford, secretary

COLORADO AGITATION PUND. I wish to acknowledge receipt of the following contributions to the agitation fund of the State of Colorado:

	Tieriousis accumomicuscus conserva	St. Walter
	II. Tryon	2.7
	Section Mesa County	18.8
	A. H. Lampe	2.0
	Section Teller County	2.0
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	F. Hoffman	4.4
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1	W. G. Gerry	2.6
	Elijah Potnam	
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Charles H. Chase, State secretary.

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125 Garden street. LINCOLN, NEB .- Dr. H. S. Aley, P. O. LONDON, ONT., CANADA- George L. Bryce, 217 Grey street.

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Springdeld avenue.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—Dennis MtGoff. 351 Nawyer street.

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2402 Iberville street. NO. ABINGTON, MASS.—Jer. Devine, Box 127.
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109 Dexter street.
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2125 Bridge street.
PUEBLO, COLO.—J. Frank, 60 E. H St.
RICHMOND, VA.—J. E. Madison, cor.
Louis and Hollings streets.
ROANOKE, ILL.—Frank McVay;
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Chas. R. Ruby, 861
Clinton avenue, South.
ROCKVILLE, CONN.—Gus Raisch, 87
Usion street. Union street.
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—Frank Leitner,
207 Matngorda street.
SAN FRANSISCO, CAL.—Frank Carroll,
852 Howard street; E. W. Carpenter, 51
Third street
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ton avenue. ST. PAUL, MINN.-Samuel Johnson, 594 SALEM. MASS .- John White, American House, 23 Church street.
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—P. C. Nel801. 1642 Major avenue.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—J. S. Weinberger, Box 557.
SEATTLE, WASH.—William H. Walker, 903 Post street. SHEROYGAN, WIS.-F. H. Buer, 620 Pennsylvania avenue. SOMERVILLE, MASS.—A. Quarastrom.

23 Wyatt street.

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GENERAL COMMITTEE, SECTION NEW

YORK, S. L. P. m., a regular meeting of the above committee was held at 2-6 New Reade street. Manhattan. Chairman, Donald Ferguson: vice-chairman, S. Winsuer.

The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read. Twenty-one new delegates were seated. Four new members were admitted. The City Executive Committee reported

the engagement of Gloudule Scheutzen Park for July 4th plenic for the benefit of The Daily People, also the engagement of Grand Central Palace for Sunday, March 22, 1903. Its action in entering the special election in the Sixteenth Senatorial District was cu-The organizer reported on the general

rote on mileage fund 85 in favor, 156 egainst. The election of officers and committees for the ensuing term was then taken up.

Organizer and financial secretary, L. Abelson; recording secretary, A. C. Kibu; trensurer, Donald Ferguson; sergeant-at-

rms, John J. Donohue. Credential Committee-Henry Kuhn, Max Heyman and Max Rosenberg,
Giy Executive Committee-Adam Moren, Edmund Moonells, Joseph Harkow, Downs, A. Dieterich, John Hall, Max Hey

man and S. Smilansky.
Grievance Committee—C. C. Crawford Joseph Harkow and F. Brauckmann. Entertainment Commistee-F. Machaner, L. Kobel, Mrs. F. Brauckmann, Edmund

onells, Joseph Scheuerer, Max Heyman and John Walsh. Auditing Committee, Section New York-Emil Mueller, P. Brauckmann and Adam

Auditing Committee, State and Nationalseph Harkow, S. Smilansky and W. Telchlauf. Delegates, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A .- Joseph

Scheuerer and S. Winauer. Jacob Goldstein, H. Harris and Otto Thiede were, upon recommendation of the Grievance Committee, expelled by a vote of 27 for expulsion and none against, baving been found guilty of the charge of treason and conspiracy against the party and for contempt of the Grievance Committee sum

Mrs. Jane Keep was expelled, upon reommendation of the Grievance Committee by a vote of 25 for expulsion and none against, having been found guilty of the charge of treason against the party and for contempt of the summons of the Grievance Committee. In the case of W. L. Brower vs. Adolf

Klein, the committee recommended Klein be censured for having made a state ment derogntory to Brower without cause The recommendation was concurred in by a vote of 15 in favor of censure and 2 against Two new members were transferred to Section New York.

Consideration on the question of sending out the recommendation of the City Execu-tive Committee in the matter of altering the composition of the N. E. C. was laid over until the next meeting. Adjournment

A. C. Klin, Secretary.

OFFICERS OF SECTION DULUTH. The following are the officers of Section Duluth, Minn., for the ensuing six months, beginning January 1:

Organizer, Edward Kriz; corresponding secretary, L. F. Dworschak; recording secre-W. Hellstrom; financial secretary. treasurer. John P. Johnson; Ilterary agent,

mace, Frank Wolds and Carl Thiel. Press Committee -- I. F. Dworschak, John P. Johnson and Julius Dworschak. Agent for The Daily and Weekly People, Edward Kriz. SECTION SAN ANTONIO'S OFFICERS.

At the business meeting of Section San Antonio, S. L. P., on Sunday, January 4. the ensuing year : Organizer, Karl Spahr; financial secretary-treasurer, Charles J. Poliard; record-

ing secretary. J. V. Kendall: ll' rary agent and agent for The People, Frank Leitru; agent for Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung. Karl Spahr. The section also decided to enroll in The Daily People Auxiliary League and for-warded the first payment to its financial

secretary-treasurer, August Gilhaus Karl Spahr, Organizer. NEW JERSEY STATE CONVENTION will be held on Sunday, February 1, 1903, at 2 p. m., at headquarters of Section

avenue and Gardner street, Union IIIII, New Jersey. Delegate of Section North Hudson.

North Hudson, northeast corner Bergenline

SECTION SEATTLE'S CHOSEN MEN. Section Seattle, S. L. P., elected the fol owing officers for the ensuing year: Organizer, Abe Brearchiff; financial secre ary and treasurer, W. II. Walker; recordng secretary, F. J. Maxer; literary agent,

J. Hear. Grievance Committee-W. Palmer, Frank Crossman and J. Hodge. Abe Brearcliff, Organizer

PATERSON, ATTENTION!

Regular meeting of Section Passalc County will be held at Helvetia Hall, on Van Houten street, on Tuesday, January WORCESTER, MASS .- Geo. Loke, 107 13, at 8 o'clock p. m. All members are r quested to be present. Mertifield street.

YONKERS, N. Y.—Peter Jacobson 3 Sdward Gilmore, Organizer.

On Saturday, January 10, 1903, at 8.30 Humboldt Library

of Science @ @ We have a limited supply of the following publications which we wish to clear

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penter 10 The price of these was formerly 15 cents

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Section Erle, Pa., has elected the follow ng officers for the ensuing term;

Organizer, L. M. Cunningbam; recording ecretary. Fred Uhlmann: finencial secrefary, Herman Spittal; People agent, Fred I'hlmann : literary agent, M. J. Purcell. Grievance Committee M. J. Purcell and

L. M. Cunningham. Agitation Committee-J. F. Gingenbach and Fred Uhlmann. Press Committee -J. F. Gingenbach and

L. M. Canningham. El Proletariat Agent-Pasquida Cagaldi. Socialistische Arbeiter Zehung Agent-Herman Spitial.

S. L. P. SUPPLIES.

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Address all orders to Henry Kuhn, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City.

GREATER BOSTON, ATTENTION. The discussion on the "Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance" will be continued on Friday, January 16, 1903, at the headquarters of Section Everett, in Socinlist Labor Party Hall, Grand Armory building, School street, Party members alone 'admitted.

Abram Miller, Secretary.

The attempt of capitalist biblical teachers to reconcile Christ's idea of selfsacrifice with the capitalist idea of social plunder is amusing. It shows the impracticability of Christian doctrines as a remedy for enpitalist evils.

REMEMBER Mezle"